

Ontario Geological Survey
Aggregate Resources Inventory Paper 47

**AGGREGATE RESOURCES INVENTORY OF
TOWN OF MILTON
Regional Municipality of Halton
SOUTHERN ONTARIO**

by
Staff of the Engineering and Terrain Geology Section
Ontario Geological Survey

1982



**Ministry of
Natural
Resources**

**Hon. Alan W. Pope
Minister**

**W. T. Foster
Deputy Minister**

Publications of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources
and price list
are obtainable through the
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Map Unit, Public Service Centre
Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario
and
The Ontario Government Bookstore
880 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario

Orders for publications should be accompanied by cheque
or money order, payable to the Treasurer of Ontario

ISSN 0708-2061
ISBN 0-7743-5225-6

This report was prepared by: Staff of the Aggregate Assessment Office, Engineering and
Terrain Geology Section of the Ontario Geological Survey, Ontario Ministry of Natural
Resources, 77 Grenville Street, Toronto, M5S 1B3, Telephone (416) 965-1182.

Project Supervisor: Dale W. Scott
Text Prepared by: J.Z. Fraser
Compilation and Drafting by: Staff of the Aggregate Assessment Office

The Mineral Resources Staff of Cambridge District, Central Region of the Ministry of
Natural Resources assisted in the collection of data, field checking and review of this
report.

Parts of this publication may be quoted if credit is given to the Ontario Ministry of
Natural Resources, Ontario Geological Survey. It is recommended that reference to this
report be made in the following form:

Ontario Geological Survey

1982: Aggregate Resources Inventory of the Town of Milton, Regional Municipality
of Halton; Ontario Geological Survey, Aggregate Resources Inventory Paper 47,
34 p., 6 tables, 3 maps, scale 1:50 000.

Every possible effort is made to insure the accuracy of the information contained in this
report, but the Ministry of Natural Resources does not assume any liability for errors that
may occur. Source references are included in the report and users may wish to verify
critical information.

500-81-Carswell

CONTENTS

	Page
Abstract	v
Introduction	1
Part I - Inventory Methods	2
Field and Office Methods	2
Resource Tonnage Calculation Techniques	2
Sand and Gravel Resources	2
Bedrock Resources	3
Units and Definitions	3
Part II - Data Presentation and Interpretation	4
Map 1 Distribution of Sand and Gravel Deposits	4
Map 2 Selected Sand and Gravel Resource Areas	4
Site Specific Criteria	5
Deposit Size	5
Aggregate Quality	5
Location and Setting	6
Regional Considerations	6
Map 3 Bedrock Resources	7
Selection Criteria	7
Selected Resource Areas	7
Part III - Assessment of Aggregate Resources in the Town of Milton	9
Location and Population	9
Physiography and Surficial Geology	9
Extractive Activity	10
Selected Sand and Gravel Resource Areas	10
Selected Sand and Gravel Resource Area 1	10
Sand and Gravel Resource Areas of Secondary Significance	11
Bedrock Geology	12
Selected Bedrock Resource Areas	14
Selected Bedrock Resource Area 1	14
Selected Bedrock Resource Areas 2 and 3	14
Selected Bedrock Resource Area 4	14
Summary	15
References	22
Appendix A - Suggested Additional Reading	24
Appendix B - Glossary	25
Appendix C - Geology of Sand and Gravel Deposits	28
Appendix D - Geology of Bedrock Deposits	31

TABLES

1 - Total Sand and Gravel Resources, Town of Milton	16
2 - Sand and Gravel Pits, Town of Milton	17
3 - Selected Sand and Gravel Resource Areas, Town of Milton	18
4 - Total Identified Bedrock Resources, Town of Milton	19
5 - Quarries, Town of Milton	20
6 - Selected Bedrock Resource Areas, Town of Milton	21

FIGURES

1 - Key Map Showing Location of the Town of Milton	v
2 - Stratigraphy of the Niagara Escarpment, Georgetown Area	13
3 - Bedrock Geology of Southern Ontario	31

MAPS (back pocket)

- 1 - Distribution of Sand and Gravel Deposits,
Town of Milton, Scale 1:50 000.
- 2 - Selected Sand and Gravel Resource Areas,
Town of Milton, Scale 1:50 000.
- 3 - Bedrock Resources, Town of Milton,
Scale 1:50 000.



ABSTRACT

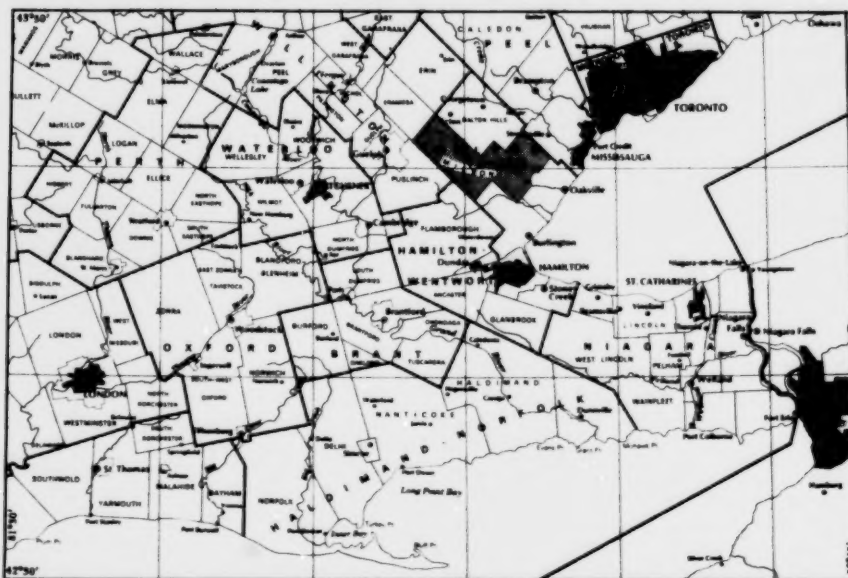


Figure 1 - Key Map Showing Location of the Town of Milton, Scale 1:1 800 000.

This report includes both an inventory and evaluation of sand and gravel as well as bedrock resources in the Town of Milton. The report is part of the Aggregate Resources Inventory Program for townships and municipalities designated under The Pits and Quarries Control Act, 1971.

In the Town of Milton, only one area containing significant amounts of sand and gravel has been selected as a Resource Area of Primary Significance. Resource Area 1 is composed of three segments of an outwash deposit located in the centre of the town. The Area occupies 1860 acres (750 ha), exclusive of licenced properties. Cultural constraints reduce the area presently available for extraction to 820 acres (330 ha). The Area has possible sand and gravel resources of 51 million tons (46 million tonnes), representing 10 percent of the total area occupied by sand and gravel deposits in the town, and 11 percent of the total resource tonnage.

Several outwash and ice-contact stratified drift deposits have also been selected for resource protection at the secondary level of significance.

Generally, the town has low to moderate possible resources of sand and gravel. Although these resources may be sufficient for the near future, care should be taken to ensure the continuing availability of as much of the remaining resources as possible. Fortunately local

resources of crushed stone are very large and may be substituted for natural aggregate for most products.

Bedrock underlying the Town of Milton consists of the Queenston Formation, the Clinton and Cataract Groups and the Amabel Formation. Four areas, covered by thin drift, have been selected for possible resource protection. The Selected Areas cover 33,500 acres (13 600 ha) and contain possible resources of 5600 million tons (5100 million tonnes).

Bedrock formations of economic interest in Milton are the Queenston, Whirlpool and Amabel formations. Shale from the Queenston Formation is well suited for the manufacture of structural clay products such as brick and tile. The sandstone from the Whirlpool Formation of the Clinton and Cataract Groups is suitable for building stone. Stone from the Amabel Formation is acceptable for the production of high-quality crushed stone suitable for a variety of road-building and construction products.

Selected Resource Areas are not intended to be permanent, single land use units which must be incorporated in an official planning document. They represent areas in which a major resource is known to exist. Such Resource Areas may be reserved wholly or partially for extractive development and/or resource protection within the context of the official plan.



AGGREGATE RESOURCES INVENTORY OF TOWN OF MILTON¹

BY
STAFF OF THE ENGINEERING
AND TERRAIN GEOLOGY SECTION

INTRODUCTION

Mineral aggregates, which include bedrock-derived crushed stone as well as naturally formed sand and gravel, constitute the major raw material in Ontario's road-building and construction industries. Very large amounts of these materials are used each year throughout the Province. For example, in 1979, the total tonnage of mineral aggregates extracted was 144 million tons (131 million tonnes), greater than that of any other metallic or nonmetallic commodity mined in the Province (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources 1980).

Although mineral aggregate deposits are plentiful in southern Ontario, they are fixed-location, nonrenewable resources which can be exploited only in those areas where they occur. Mineral aggregates are characterized by their high bulk and low unit value so that the economic value of a deposit is a function of its proximity to a market area as well as its quality and size. The potential for extractive development is usually greatest in urban fringe areas where land use competition is extreme. For these reasons the availability of adequate resources for future development is now being threatened in some areas.

Comprehensive planning and resource management strategies are required to make the best use

of available resources, especially in those areas experiencing rapid development. Such strategies must be based on a sound knowledge of the total mineral aggregate resource base at both local and regional levels. The purpose of the Aggregate Resources Inventory is to provide the basic geological information required to include potential mineral aggregate resource areas in planning strategies and official plans. The reports should form the basis for discussion on those areas best suited for possible extraction. The aim is to assist decision-makers in protecting the public well-being by ensuring that adequate resources of mineral aggregate remain available for future use.

This report is a technical background document, based for the most part on geological information and interpretation. It has been designed as a component of the total planning process and should be used in conjunction with other planning considerations, to ensure the best use of a municipality's resources.

The report includes an assessment of sand, gravel and crushed bedrock. The most recent information available has been used to prepare the reports. As new information becomes available, revisions may be necessary.

¹ Manuscript accepted for publication by Chief Engineering and Terrain Geology Section, Oct. 1, 1981. This paper is published with the permission of E.G. Pye, Director, Ontario Geological Survey.

PART I - INVENTORY METHODS

FIELD AND OFFICE METHODS

The methods used to prepare the report primarily involve the interpretation of published geological data such as bedrock and surficial geology maps and reports (see References). Wherever possible, field examination of potential resource areas was also undertaken to confirm interpretations made in the office. Field methods included the examination of natural and man-made exposures of granular material. Most observations were made at quarries and sand and gravel pits located from records held by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, the Ontario Geological Survey, and by Regional and District Offices of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. Observations made at pit sites included estimates of the total face height and the proportion of gravel- and sand-size fragments in the deposit. Observations were also made of the shape and lithology of the particles. These characteristics are important in estimating the quality and quantity of the aggregate. In areas of limited exposure, test pitting, soil probing and hand-augering techniques were used to assess subsurface materials. Air photos at various scales were used to determine the continuity of deposits, especially in areas of limited subsurface information.

In the office, the pit data were supplemented by information on file with the Engineering Materials Office of the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications. Data contained in these files include field estimates of the depth, composition and "workability" of deposits as well as laboratory analyses of the physical properties and chemical suitability of the aggregate. Information concerning the development history of the pits and acceptable uses of the aggregate is also recorded. The location, size, and depth of extraction of pits licenced under The Pits and Quarries Control Act, 1971 were obtained from records held by Regional and District Offices of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. The cooperation of the above named groups in the compilation of inventory data is gratefully acknowledged.

Water well records, held by the Ontario Ministry of the Environment, were used in some

areas to corroborate thickness estimates, or to indicate the presence of buried granular material. These records were used only in conjunction with other evidence. Topographic maps of the National Topographic System, at a scale of 1:50 000, were used as a compilation base for the field and office data. The information was then transferred to a township base map, also at a scale of 1:50 000, prepared by the Cartography Section of the Lands and Waters Group, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, for presentation in the report.

RESOURCE TONNAGE CALCULATION TECHNIQUES

SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCES

Once the interpretative boundaries of the aggregate units have been drawn, quantitative estimates of the possible resources available can be made. Generally, the volume of a deposit can be calculated if its areal extent and average thickness are known or can be estimated. The computation methods used are as follows: First, the area of the deposit, as outlined on the final base map, is calculated in acres. The thickness values used are an approximation of the deposit thickness, based on the face heights of pits developed in the deposit or on subsurface data such as water well logs. Original tonnage values can then be calculated by multiplying the volume of the deposit by 2500 (the density factor). This factor is approximately the number of tons in a one-foot thick layer of sand and gravel, one acre in extent, assuming an average density of 110 pounds per cubic foot.

$$\text{Tonnage} = \text{Area} \times \text{Thickness} \times \text{Density Factor}$$

Tonnage calculated in this manner must be considered only as an estimate. Furthermore, such tonnages represent amounts that existed prior to any extraction of material (i.e. original tonnage) (Table 1, Column 4).

The Selected Sand and Gravel Resource Areas in Table 3 represent only those parts of the deposit lying outside licenced areas (Column 2).

Two successive subtractions are made from the unlicensed area. Column 3 accounts for the number of acres unavailable due to the presence of permanent cultural features and their associated setback requirements. Column 4 accounts for those areas lying outside of licensed properties that have previously been extracted (e.g. wayside pits are included in this category). The remaining figure is the area of the deposit currently available for extraction (Column 5). The available area is then multiplied by the estimated deposit thickness and the density factor (Column 5 x Column 6 x 2500) to give an estimate of the sand and gravel tonnage presently available for extractive development and/or resource protection.

BEDROCK RESOURCES

The method used to calculate resources of bedrock-derived aggregate is much the same as that described above. The areal extent of favourable bedrock formations overlain by less than 50 feet (15 m) of unconsolidated overburden is determined from bedrock geology maps, drift thickness and bedrock topography maps and from the interpretation of water well records. The measured extent of such areas is then multiplied by the estimated workable thickness of the formation, based on stratigraphic analyses and on estimates of existing quarry faces in the unit. In some cases a standardized estimate of a workable thickness of 60 feet (18 m) is used. Volume estimates are then multiplied by 3600 (the estimated weight in tons of a one-foot thick section of dolostone, one acre in extent, assuming a bulk density of 165 pounds per cubic foot).

Resources of sandstone are calculated using a bulk density estimate of 146 pounds per cubic foot or approximately 3200 tons per acre. Shale resources are calculated on the basis of a bulk density estimate of 150 pounds per cubic foot.

UNITS AND DEFINITIONS

Although most of the measurements and other primary data available for resource tonnage calculations are given in Imperial units, Metric units have also been given in the text and on the tables which accompany the report. The Metric equivalent of the data is shown in brackets after or directly below the corresponding Imperial figures. Data are generally rounded off in accordance with the Ontario Metric Practice Guide (Metric Committee 1975).

The tonnage estimates made for sand and gravel as well as bedrock-derived aggregates are termed possible resources in accordance with terminology of the Ontario Resource Classification Scheme (Robertson 1975, p. 7) and with the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario (1976) (see Glossary, Appendix B).

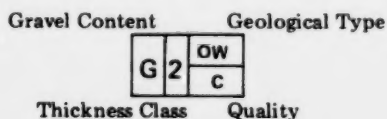
PART II - DATA PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

Three maps, each portraying a different aspect of the aggregate resources in the municipality, accompany the report. Map 1, "Distribution of Sand and Gravel Deposits", gives a comprehensive inventory of the sand and gravel resources in the report area. Map 2, "Selected Sand and Gravel Resource Areas", shows those deposits which are considered to represent the largest and/or highest quality resources in the area. Map 3, "Bedrock Resources", shows the distribution of bedrock formations, the distribution of overlying unconsolidated sediments, and identifies the Selected Bedrock Resource Areas.

MAP 1: DISTRIBUTION OF SAND AND GRAVEL DEPOSITS

Map 1 is derived directly from the existing surficial geology maps of the area or from air photo interpretation where surficial mapping is incomplete. It shows the extent of sand and gravel deposits within the study area and serves as a base for the calculation of the total sand and gravel resources.

Map 1 presents a summary of all available information related to the quantity and quality of aggregate contained in all the known aggregate deposits in the study area. Much of this information is contained in the symbol which identifies each deposit. The Deposit Symbol is similar to those used in soil mapping and land classification systems commonly in use in North America. The components of the symbol indicate the gravel content, thickness of material, origin (type), and quality limitations for a given deposit. These components are illustrated by the following example:



This symbol identifies an outwash deposit 10 to 20 feet (3 to 6 m) thick containing more than 35 percent gravel. Excess fines may limit uses of the aggregate in the deposit.

The "gravel content" and "thickness class"

are basic criteria for distinguishing different deposits. The "gravel content" symbol is an upper case "S" or "G". The "S" indicates that the deposit is generally "sandy" and that gravel-sized aggregate makes up less than 35 percent of the whole deposit. "G" indicates that the aggregate probably contains more than 35 percent gravel.

The "thickness class" indicates a depth range which is related to the potential resource tonnage for each deposit. Four thickness class divisions have been established as shown in the legend for Map 1.

Two smaller sets of letters, divided from each other by a horizontal line, follow the thickness class number. The upper series of letters identify the geologic deposit type (the types are summarized with respect to their main geologic and extractive characteristics in Appendix C) and the lower series of letters identify the main quality limitations that may be present in the deposit as discussed in the next section.

The other information presented on Map 1 is designed to give an indication of the present level of extractive activity in the study area. Those areas which are licenced for extraction under The Pits and Quarries Control Act, 1971 are shown by a solid outline and identified by a number which refers to the pit descriptions in Table 2. Each description notes the owner, location and licenced acreage of the pit, as well as the estimated face height and percentage gravel. A number of unlicenced pits (abandoned pits or wayside pits operating under authority of a permit) are also identified and numbered on Map 1 and described in Table 2.

MAP 2: SELECTED SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCE AREAS

Map 2 is an interpretative map derived from an evaluation of the deposits shown on Map 1. The deposits identified on Map 2 are those which are considered to be important in ensuring an adequate resource base for the future.

All the selected sand and gravel resource areas are first delineated by geological boundaries and then classified into three levels of significance: primary; secondary; and tertiary. These areas are identified on Map 2 by different shading patterns.

Each area of primary significance is assessed as to its probable relative value as a resource in the municipality and is given a deposit number which denotes its ranking order. All such deposits are shown by a medium-grey tone on Map 2.

Selected Aggregate Resource Areas of primary significance are not permanent, single land use units which must be incorporated in an official planning document. They represent areas in which a major resource is known to exist. Such resource areas may be reserved wholly or partially for extractive development and/or resource protection within the context of the official plan.

Deposits of secondary significance are not ranked numerically in this report, but are indicated by a light grey tone on Map 2. Such deposits are believed to contain significant amounts of sand and gravel. Although deposits of secondary significance are not considered to be the "best" resource areas in a municipality, they may contain large quantities of sand and gravel and should be considered an integral component of the aggregate supply of the municipality.

Areas of tertiary significance are indicated on the map by a dashed line but have no grey tone. They are neither rated nor considered to be important resource areas because of their low available resources, or because of possible difficulties in extraction. Such areas may be useful for local needs but are unlikely to support large-scale development.

The process by which deposits are evaluated and selected involves the consideration of two sets of criteria. The main selection criteria are site specific, related to the characteristics of individual deposits. Factors such as deposit size, aggregate quality, and deposit location and setting are considered in the selection of those deposits best suited for extraction development. A second set of criteria involves the assessment of local aggregate resources in relation to the quality, quantity, and distribution of resources in the region in which the municipality is located. The intent of such a process of evaluation is to ensure the continuing availability of sufficient resources to meet possible future demands.

SITE SPECIFIC CRITERIA

DEPOSIT SIZE

Ideally, selected deposits should contain available sand and gravel resources large enough to support a commercial pit operation using a stationary or portable processing plant. In practice, much smaller deposits may be of significant value depending on the overall reserves in the rest of the municipality. Generally, deposits in Class 1, i.e. those thicker than 20 feet (6m) and containing more than 35 percent crushable gravel are considered to be most favourable for commercial development. Thinner deposits may be valuable in municipalities with low total resources.

AGGREGATE QUALITY

The limitations of natural aggregates for various uses result from variations in the lithology of the particles composing the deposit, and from variations in the size distribution of these particles.

Four indicators of the quality of aggregate may be included in the symbol for each deposit on Map 1. They are: gravel content (G or S); fines (C); oversize (O); and lithology (L).

Three of the indicators deal with grain size distribution. The "gravel content", (G or S), indicates the suitability of aggregate for various uses. Deposits containing more than 35 percent crushable gravel are considered to be favourable extractive sites, since this content is the minimum from which crushed products can be economically produced.

Excess "fines" or high silt and clay content may severely limit the potential use of an aggregate. Fines content in excess of 10 percent may impede drainage in road sub-base aggregate and render it more susceptible to the effects of frost action. In asphalt aggregate, excess fines hinder the bonding of particles. Deposits known to have a high fine content are indicated by a "C" in the quality portion of the Deposit Symbol.

Deposits containing more than 20 percent "oversize" particles (those greater than 4 inches (10 cm) in diameter) may also have use limitations. The oversize component is unacceptable for all concrete aggregate and for road-building

aggregate, so must be either crushed or removed during processing. Deposits known to have an appreciable oversize component are indicated by an "O" in the quality portion of the Deposit Symbol.

The other indicator of the quality of an aggregate is "lithology". Just as the unique physical and chemical properties of bedrock formations determine their value for use as crushed rock, so do various lithologies of particles in a sand and gravel deposit determine its suitability for various uses. The presence of objectionable lithologies such as chert, siltstone, and shale, even in relatively small amounts, can result in a reduction in the quality of an aggregate, especially for high-quality uses. Deposits known to contain objectionable lithologies are indicated by an "L" in the quality component of the Deposit Symbol.

If the Deposit Symbol indicates either "C" "O" or "L" or any combination, the quality of the deposit is considered to be reduced for some uses of the aggregate. No attempt has been made to quantify the degree of limitation imposed. Assessment of the four indicators is made from published data, from data contained in files of the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications and the Engineering and Terrain Geology Section of the Ontario Geological Survey, and from field observations. The Engineering Materials Office of the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications has recently compiled a detailed assessment of aggregate suitability for selected areas in southern Ontario. This material has been consulted extensively in preparation of the inventory reports.

LOCATION AND SETTING

The location and setting of a resource area has a direct influence on its value for possible extraction. The evaluation of a deposit's setting is made on the basis of those natural and man-made features which may limit or prohibit extractive development.

First, the physical context of the deposit is considered. Deposits with some physical constraint on extractive development, such as thick overburden or high water table, are less valuable resource areas because of the difficulties involved in resource recovery. Second, permanent

man-made features, such as roads, railways, powerlines, and housing developments, which are built on a deposit, may prohibit its extraction. The constraining effect of legally required setbacks surrounding such features is included in the evaluation. A quantitative assessment of these constraints can be made by measurement of their areal extent directly from the topographic maps. The area rendered unavailable by these features is shown for each resource area in Table 3.

The assessment of sand and gravel deposits and bedrock resource areas with respect to local land use and to private land ownership is an important component of the general evaluation process. These aspects of the evaluation process are not considered further in this report but readers are encouraged to discuss them with personnel of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources' District Office.

REGIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

In selecting sufficient areas for resource development, it is important to assess both the local and the regional resource base, and to forecast future production and demand patterns.

Some appreciation of future aggregate requirements in an area may be gained by assessing its present production levels and by forecasting future production trends. Such an approach is based on the assumptions that production levels in an area closely reflect the demand and that the present production "market share" of an area will remain at roughly the same level.

The aggregate resources in the region surrounding a municipality should be assessed in order to properly evaluate specific resource areas and to adopt optimum resource management plans. For example, a municipality that has large resources in comparison to its surrounding region constitutes a regionally significant resource area. Municipalities with high resources in proximity to large demand centres, such as metropolitan areas, are special cases.

Although an appreciation of the regional context is required to develop comprehensive resource management techniques, such detailed evaluation is beyond the scope of this report. The selection of resource areas made in this study is based primarily on geological

data or on considerations outlined in preceding sections.

MAP 3: BEDROCK RESOURCES

Map 3 is an interpretative map derived from bedrock geology, bedrock topography, drift thickness maps, water well data from the Ontario Ministry of the Environment, oil and gas well data from the Petroleum Resources Section (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), and from geotechnical well data from various sources. Map 3 is based on concepts similar to those outlined for Maps 1 and 2, but displays both the inventory and evaluation on the one map.

The geological boundaries of the labelled bedrock units are shown by a dashed line. Isolated outcrops are indicated by an "X". Three sets of contour lines delineate areas of less than 3 feet (1 m) of drift, areas of 3 to 25 feet (1 to 8 m) of drift, and areas of 25 to 50 feet (8 to 15 m) of drift. The extent of the areas of thin drift are shown by three tones. The darkest tone indicates areas where bedrock outcrops or is within 3 feet (1 m) of the ground surface. These areas constitute potential resource areas of primary significance due to their easy access. The medium tone indicates areas where drift cover is up to 25 feet (8 m) thick. Quarrying is possible in this depth of overburden and these also represent potential resource areas. The lightest tone indicates bedrock areas overlain by 25 to 50 feet (8 to 15 m) of overburden. These latter areas constitute resources which have extractive value only in specific circumstances. Outside of these delineated areas the bedrock can be assumed to be covered by more than 50 feet (15 m) of overburden, a depth generally considered to be too great to allow economic extraction (unless part of the overburden is composed of economically attractive sand and gravel deposits).

Other inventory information presented on Map 3 is designed to give an indication of the present level of extractive activity in the municipality. Those areas which are licenced for extraction under The Pits and Quarries Control Act, 1971 are shown by a solid outline and identified by a number which refers to the quarry descriptions in Table 5. Each description notes the owner, location, and licenced acreage of the quarry and an estimate of face height. Un-licenced quarries (abandoned quarries or

wayside quarries operating under authority of a permit) are also identified and numbered on Map 3 and described in Table 5. One additional symbol appears on the map: an open dot indicates the location of a selected well which penetrates bedrock. The overburden thickness is shown in feet beside the open dot.

SELECTION CRITERIA

Criteria equivalent to those for sand and gravel deposits are used to select bedrock areas most favourable for extractive development.

The evaluation of bedrock resources is made primarily on the basis of performance and suitability data established by laboratory testing at the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications. The main characteristics and use of the bedrock formations found in southern Ontario are summarized in Appendix D.

Deposit "size" is related directly to the areal extent of thin drift cover overlying favourable bedrock formations of sufficient thickness to support quarry operations. Since vertical and lateral variations in bedrock units are much more gradual than in sand and gravel deposits, the quality and quantity of the resource is usually consistent over large areas.

Quality of the aggregate derived from specific bedrock units is established by the performance standards previously mentioned. Location and setting criteria and regional considerations are identical to those for sand and gravel deposits.

SELECTED RESOURCE AREAS

Selection of bedrock resource areas has been restricted to a single level of significance. Three factors support this approach. Quality and quantity variations are gradual. The areal extent of a given quarry operation is much smaller than that of a sand and gravel pit producing an equivalent tonnage of material. Since crushed bedrock has a higher unit value than sand and gravel, longer haul distances can be considered. These factors allow the identification of alternative sites having similar development potential. The wider range of possible resource areas allows greater flexibility in locating quarry operations away from areas of intensive land use competition. The Selected Areas are shown on Map 3 by a line pattern and the calculated available tonnages are given in Table 6.

Selected Bedrock Resource Areas shown on Map 3 are not permanent, single land use units which must be incorporated in an official planning document. They represent areas in which a major bedrock resource is known to

exist. Such a resource area may be reserved wholly or partially for extractive development and/or resource protection within the context of the official plan.

PART III - ASSESSMENT OF AGGREGATE RESOURCES IN THE TOWN OF MILTON

LOCATION AND POPULATION

The Town of Milton occupies an irregular area of 90,746 acres (36 725 ha) in the Regional Municipality of Halton, southern Ontario. The Town of Milton was created in 1973 when Halton County was restructured to form the Regional Municipality of Halton. The town comprises the former Nassagaweya Township as well as parts of the geographic townships of Trafalgar, Esquimes and Nelson. The town is shown on portions of the Guelph (40 P/9), Cambridge (40 P/8), Brampton (30 M/12) and Hamilton-Burlington (30 M/5) map sheets of the National Topographic System at a scale of 1:50 000.

The settlement of Milton is located in the centre of the Town of Milton and serves as the local trade and retail centre. It is the only settlement of appreciable size in the town. The population of the town as a whole was 26 589 in 1980 and past figures indicate that the population between 1973 and 1980 has increased by approximately 70 percent (Ontario Ministry of Intergovernmental Affairs 1981; Ontario Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs 1974). Much of the recent growth has occurred at Milton and generally along King's Highway 401. It is likely that similar patterns of population growth will continue in the near future. The Regional Plan for the Regional Municipality of Halton (1980) suggests that the town will have a population of 37 000 by the year 2001.

Access within the town is provided by a well developed grid of gravel-surfaced roads and paved regional roads. The central part of the town is traversed from west to east by King's Highway 401 which is an important component of the regional transportation network in southern Ontario and connects the town with the Metropolitan Toronto area. King's Highway 25 traverses the town in a north-south direction. Rail access is provided by several lines of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways which traverse the town in both the north-south and east-west directions.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

The physiography and distribution of surficial

materials in the Town of Milton, including the sand and gravel deposits shown on Map 1, are the result of glacial activity that took place in the Late Wisconsinan Substage of the Pleistocene Epoch. This period of time, which lasted from approximately 23 000 to 10 000 years before the present, was marked by the repeated advance and melting of extensive, continental ice sheets.

The Niagara Escarpment dominates the local physiography and greatly influenced the pattern of glaciation in the region. It forms a bedrock scarp that trends to the north through the central portion of the town and was formed by erosion over many millions of years. To the west, on the upper surface of the Escarpment, several hummocky morainic ridges, deposited by glacial ice, form part of the Horseshoe Moraines physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1966, p. 198). To the east, below the Escarpment, a smooth glacial till plain (partially bevelled by lacustrine action) forms part of the Peel Plain and South Slope physiographic regions (Chapman and Putnam 1966, pp. 287-296).

At the time of the maximum glacial extent, much of south-central Ontario including the area embraced by the Town of Milton was covered by a submass of the main ice sheet known as the Ontario lobe (Karrow 1968) which had advanced to the northwest out of the Lake Ontario basin and overtopped the Niagara Escarpment. The terminal position of the ice was beyond the northwestern boundary of the Town of Milton during this advance.

During its eventual retreat into the Lake Ontario basin, the margin of the Ontario ice lobe halted several times and built a series of moraine ridges, trending north-south, in the western portion of the town, near Haltonville. These moraine ridges, referred to as the Paris and Galt moraines, cannot be easily separated through much of their extent in the area (Karrow 1968). The moraines have rolling to hummocky irregular topography and local relief is 50 to 100 feet (15 to 30 m). North of Campbellville the moraines consist of only thin overburden resting on the underlying Amabel Formation bedrock. Both moraines are composed predominantly of the sandy Wentworth Till (Karrow 1963) but in places incorporate signi-

ficant amounts of ice-contact stratified sand and gravel deposits. The till has little value as aggregate because of its high fines content, but the ice-contact stratified drift deposits contain significant amounts of sand and some crushable gravel and represent good local resources.

Sediment-laden meltwaters flowed off the ice margin at this time and formed several meltwater channels, the largest of which is now occupied by Blue Springs Creek. The channels are predominantly erosional and only small amounts of outwash sand and gravel were deposited.

The margin of the Ontario lobe eventually retreated back into the Lake Ontario basin. The ice then made a strong readvance to the north-west depositing Halton Till below the Niagara Escarpment and again reached, and in places overtopped the Escarpment (Karrow 1963). Meltwaters flowing off the ice margin deposited sand and gravel in ice-marginal meltwater channels. A large outwash deposit of this type was deposited along the crest of the Niagara Escarpment south from Campbellville. This deposit is the best aggregate source in the Town of Milton. Three segments of the deposit where thickness exceeds 20 feet (6 m) have been selected for possible resource protection.

The Ontario lobe margin then retreated into the Lake Ontario basin, marking the end of glacial activity in the Town of Milton. Post-glacial erosional and depositional processes have been relatively minor although numerous small streams have formed an extensive drainage network on the Halton Till Plain.

EXTRACTIVE ACTIVITY

The Town of Milton has moderate possible resources of sand and gravel in several outwash deposits in the central part of the town and small resources in ice-contact stratified drift deposits further north.

At least a dozen sand and gravel pits have been opened in the Town of Milton in the past. Sand and gravel extraction has been concentrated in the outwash deposits, with a few additional sources in ice-contact stratified drift deposits. Since the designation of the town under The Pits and Quarries Control Act, 1971, many of the pits have become inactive, and at

the writing of this report, six sources had been licenced for extraction (Maps 1 and 2). The total area licenced for extraction of sand and gravel in the Town of Milton is 602.0 acres (243.6 ha). The licenced pits and surrounding deposits contain material suitable for most road-building and construction aggregate although in places the crushable content of the deposits is low and the aggregate contains large amounts of silt and clay.

The extraction of bedrock for crushed aggregate is mainly concentrated in the Amabel Formation. Three quarries having a total area of 1420.4 acres (574.8 ha) are licenced to extract the Amabel. The Queenston shale is extracted by R.D.B. Building Products Ltd. (quarry no. 4) in an area of outcrop near Milton Heights. This quarry, having an area of 36.5 acres (14.8 ha), has been licenced for the extraction of shale to produce structural clay products.

Since the designation of the Town of Milton in 1971 under The Pits and Quarries Control Act, 1971, records have been maintained by the Cambridge District Office of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources for the total annual production of all material extracted from licenced sources. The average annual production in the town between 1978 and 1980 was 5.5 million tons (5.0 million tonnes).

SELECTED SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCE AREAS

The sand and gravel deposits selected for possible resource protection in the Town of Milton are shown on Map 2. Three parts of a large outwash deposit in the centre of the town have been selected for resource protection at the primary level. Since the three segments are parts of the same deposit they have been included in one Resource Area. The Primary Resource Area makes up 10 percent of the total area of granular deposits in the town and 11 percent of the total resource tonnage. Several outwash and ice-contact stratified drift deposits in the northern part of the town have been selected at the secondary level.

SELECTED SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCE AREA 1

Selected Sand and Gravel Resource Area 1 is composed of three segments of an extensive

glacial meltwater channel system which contains outwash sand and gravel deposited during the advance of the Ontario lobe to the Niagara Escarpment. The outwash lies on the upper surface of the Escarpment, extending south from Campbellville to the southern boundary of the town. The three segments of the Resource Area make up the thickest portions of the outwash deposit. The remaining parts of the deposits were laid down in confined bedrock channels and have a limited thickness of less than 10 feet (3 m). Because of their limited depth these segments have been selected at the secondary level. At least five sand and gravel pits have been opened in the deposit and four of these pits are presently licenced for extraction (pit nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5). Faces in the pits are approximately 15 to 45 feet (5 to 14 m) high and expose material suitable for road sub-base aggregates such as Granular Base Course A and B as well as some types of concrete sand and crushed asphaltic gravel. Faces in two licenced properties (pit nos. 2 and 3) expose steeply sloping foreset beds as well as quite prominent till balls. A layer of glacial till approximately 10 feet (3 m) thick was observed in three licenced properties (pit nos. 1, 2, and 3). Road cut and water well information suggests that this till layer extends further north towards Christie. Many of the gravel fragments in two of the licenced properties (pits 2 and 3) were noted as being coated with a layer of loosely cemented, fine red particles. Large blocks of coarse gravels cemented by calcium carbonate were also noted in pit nos. 1, 2, and 3. Deposits in some parts of the Resource Area contain large amounts of silt and clay and are unsuitable for any granular use. The crushable gravel content is low in other parts of the area and selection and sand control are required for crushed products.

Resource Area 1 has a total unlicenced area of 1860 acres (750 ha) of which 820 acres (330 ha) are presently available for extraction. Assuming an average thickness of 25 feet (8 m), possible resources of sand and gravel are estimated to be 51 million tons (46 million tonnes).

Resource Area 1 is readily accessible by road and rail and is well situated with respect to local markets. Resource protection measures should be considered for the Area to ensure the continuing availability of the aggregate. Area 1 is the largest single aggregate source in the town

and contains much of its possible resources of crushable gravel.

SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCE AREAS OF SECONDARY SIGNIFICANCE

Several ice-contact stratified drift and outwash deposits in the northern part of the town and one lacustrine deposit located near Campbellville have been selected as Sand and Gravel Resource Areas of Secondary Significance. These deposits may contain large amounts of sand and smaller amounts of crushable gravel suitable for local road maintenance.

Numerous small pits have been opened in the ice-contact stratified drift and outwash deposits near Campbellville. Springbank Sand and Gravel Ltd. operates a shallow pit (pit no. 6) in the outwash deposit. Two unlicenced pits were once worked to a depth of 15 feet (5 m) in the ice-contact deposit around Campbellville. Much of the deposit is now unavailable because of residential and road development in and around Campbellville, but some small areas are still available for extraction.

Three outwash and two ice-contact stratified drift deposits located at the northern boundary of the town have been selected at the secondary level of significance. An unlicenced sand and gravel pit (pit no. 9) in one of the outwash deposits exposes 10 to 15 feet (3 to 5 m) of variable but often coarse aggregate suitable in places for Granular Base Course A and asphaltic stone. The fine aggregate is too dirty for use in places. The other outwash deposits which form narrow terraces along Blue Springs Creek and the Eramosa River probably contain material similar to that at pit no. 9.

No pits have been developed in the two ice-contact stratified drift deposits selected in the northern portion of the town but water well data indicate considerable amounts of granular material. Detailed subsurface investigation of these deposits may identify significant amounts of crushable gravel. The deposit which lies at the northern boundary of the town is the southern extension of a very large ice-contact stratified drift deposit selected at the secondary level in Eramosa Township just south of Rockwood.

A small lacustrine deposit in the southwest

corner of the town has also been selected at the secondary level. The sand in this deposit may be useful for providing low-specification products such as fill on a local scale.

BEDROCK GEOLOGY

Bedrock underlying the Town of Milton consists of Ordovician shales east of the Niagara Escarpment and Silurian dolostones west of the Escarpment. The Escarpment face exposes a complex succession of Silurian shales, sandstones, limestones and dolostones of the Clinton and Cataract Groups which are capped by the dolostone of the Amabel Formation. The occurrence of the bedrock units and their stratigraphic relationships are shown on Map 3 and Figure 2 (after Bond et al. 1976; Liberty et al. 1976 and Telford 1976; 1978; 1979).

Red shales of the Queenston Formation underlie the eastern half of the town and are generally covered by 25 to 50 feet (8 to 15 m) of glacial sediments. The Queenston Formation consists predominantly of brick-red, thin-to thick-bedded, sandy and argillaceous shale (Guillet 1967, p. 57). The formation in this area has an estimated thickness of 450 feet (137 m). The Queenston shales have a very low bearing strength and are not suited for any road-building or construction aggregates. However, the shale is very well suited for the production of structural clay products such as brick and tile. The Queenston is a resource of provincial significance for these products (Guillet 1967). Only one site is presently licenced to extract shale for use in brick manufacture (quarry no. 4). Although the quarry is presently inactive, shale has been extracted from the base of the Niagara Escarpment near Milton Heights since the turn of the century. The Queenston Formation has been selected for possible resource protection in two areas.

A succession of several formations of the Clinton and Cataract Groups overlie the Queenston Formation and form the face of the Niagara Escarpment. The sequence is exposed in the face of the "Milton Outlier", west of Milton. The outlier is a bedrock "island" separated from the Escarpment by an erosional channel. The outlier rises over 300 feet (91 m) above its surroundings and is capped by typical scarp-forming Amabel dolomite (Vos 1969, p. 41).

The formations of the Clinton and Cataract Groups have a very limited occurrence in the rest of the town. One of the constituent formations, the Whirlpool Formation sandstone, is suitable for flagstone and building stone and has been quarried at several places in the region (Hewitt 1964). The Whirlpool sandstone is the lowest member of the Cataract Group. North of Kelso the Whirlpool Formation forms a low plateau at the base of the Escarpment. The formation has a thickness of only 10 to 15 feet (3 to 5 m) (Hewitt 1969) and consists of thin-to massive-bedded, medium-to fine-grained calcareous quartzose sandstone. This sandstone is a well-known building stone quarried under the name "Credit Valley Sandstone" (Hewitt 1968, p. 11). Its architectural value as a building stone is displayed in such buildings as the Royal Ontario Museum, the Main Block of the Ontario Parliament Buildings and the old Toronto City Hall (Vos 1969, p. 15).

The brow and upper surface of the Niagara Escarpment are formed by the tough, erosion-resistant Amabel Formation, which also forms the bedrock surface in the western half of the town. The Amabel Formation consists of medium-crystalline, fossiliferous, medium-to massive-bedded dolostone and is well suited for the production of road-building and construction aggregates. The Amabel Formation is considered to be a resource of provincial significance for such products (Telford 1976). Throughout its occurrence in the Town of Milton, the Amabel has an average thickness of 60 feet (18 m). Several quarries along the brow of the Escarpment have been licenced to three operators for extraction of the Amabel Formation.

The upper part of the Amabel Formation has persistent lithological differences from the rest of the formation and has been termed the Eramosa Member (Telford 1976). The Eramosa Member of the Amabel Formation is found along the western boundary of the town. The member consists of thin-to medium-bedded, argillaceous, bituminous dolostone (Telford 1976). The argillaceous and bituminous beds found in the Eramosa reduce the quality of the stone, making it unsuitable in places for use as high-quality crushed aggregate. Consequently, no areas of the Eramosa have been selected for possible resource protection.

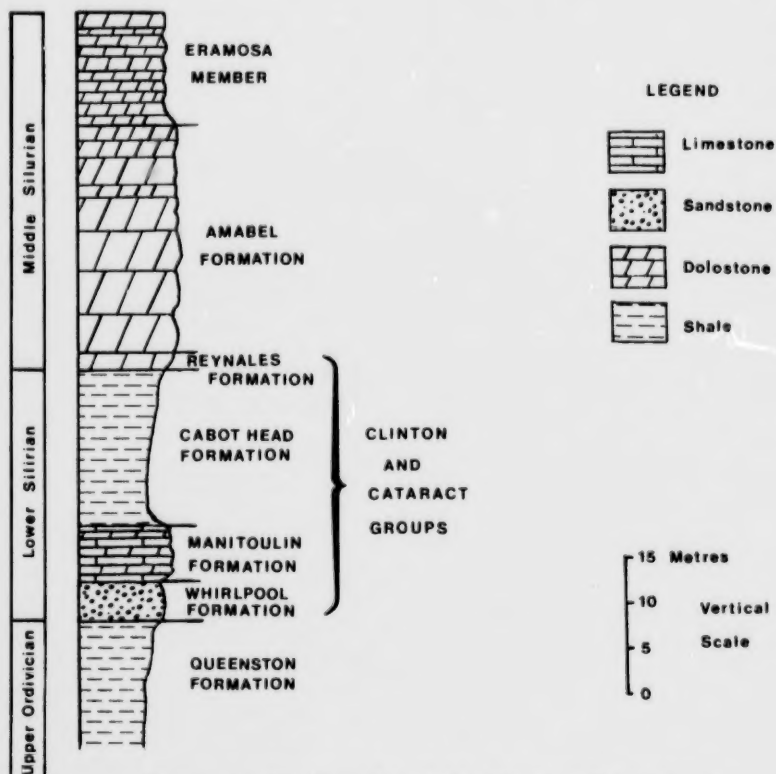


Figure 2: Stratigraphy of the Niagara Escarpment, Georgetown Area

Adapted from Telford 1978, Figure 4

SELECTED BEDROCK RESOURCE AREAS

SELECTED BEDROCK RESOURCE AREA 1

Selected Bedrock Resource Area 1 constitutes those portions of the Amabel Formation which are overlain by less than 25 feet (8 m) of glacial drift. Selected Area 1 covers much of the western half of the town, above the brow of the Niagara Escarpment and includes the bedrock that caps the Milton Outlier of the Escarpment at the centre of the town.

Three operators have been licenced to extract the Amabel along the brow of the Escarpment. These sources supply very large amounts of crushed stone for the local and Toronto markets. Quarry no. 3, operated by Milton Limestone Aggregates Ltd., exposes more than 75 feet (23 m) of the Amabel Formation which consists of light grey, massive to medium-bedded, medium to coarsely crystalline dolostone. Dolostone of the Reynales Formation (the uppermost formation of the Clinton and Cataract Groups) is exposed at the bottom of the quarry. Licenced quarries 1 and 2 expose similar material in sections up to 75 feet (23 m) in height (Hewitt and Vos 1972).

Selected Bedrock Resource Area 1 occupies 30,000 acres (12 100 ha), exclusive of licenced areas. Cultural constraints reduce the area currently available for extraction to 24,600 acres (10 000 ha). Assuming an average quarriable thickness of 60 feet (18 m), total resources of bedrock suitable for road-building and construction uses are estimated to be 5300 million tons (4800 million tonnes).

Road access is provided by local and regional roads and by King's Highway 401 which traverses the central portion of the Resource Area. In addition, very good rail access is provided by two lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which traverse the Area in an east-west and a north-south direction.

SELECTED BEDROCK RESOURCE AREAS 2 AND 3

Two areas in the Queenston Formation covered by less than 25 feet (8 m) of glacial drift have been selected for resource protection. The Queenston Formation is an important source of clay for the manufacture of structural clay products such as brick and drainage tile.

Selected Bedrock Resource Area 2 is located west of Milton and adjacent to the Milton Outlier. Bedrock Resource Area 3 is found east of Milton. Selected Bedrock Resource Area 2 occupies 1750 acres (710 ha); Area 3 occupies 1730 acres (700 ha). Cultural constraints reduce the area currently available for extraction in Areas 2 and 3 to 860 acres (350 ha) and 870 acres (350 ha), respectively. Assuming a maximum quarriable thickness of 60 feet (18 m), total resources of shale suitable for structural clay products in Areas 2 and 3 are estimated to be 165 million tons (150 million tonnes) and 167 million tons (152 million tonnes), respectively.

Selected Bedrock Resource Area 2 is within close proximity to King's Highways 401 and 25. Area 3 is also close to Highway 401 and several regional roads. A line of the Canadian Pacific Railway traverses both Selected Areas from east to west.

SELECTED BEDROCK RESOURCE AREA 4

Selected Bedrock Resource Area 4 consists of the northern section of the Whirlpool Formation of the Cataract Group where drift thickness is less than 25 feet (8 m). The Selected Area lies north of Kelso where the Whirlpool Formation forms a low plateau or terrace at the foot of the main Escarpment. Two quarries were established at one time in this area (quarry nos. 6 and 7) having working faces between ten and fifteen feet (3 to 5 m). Overburden exposed in the disused quarries is less than ten feet (3 m).

There are descriptions of other sandstone quarries recorded by Parks (1912, p. 145) on the north side of the Milton Outlier in close proximity to the railway line. Exposure of Whirlpool sandstone along the northern slope of the outlier is very limited and for this reason a possible resource area here was not selected.

Selected Bedrock Resource Area 4 occupies 250 acres (101 ha). Cultural constraints reduce the area currently available for extraction to 130 acres (53 ha). Assuming an average quarriable thickness of 5 feet (2 m), total bedrock resources suitable for building stone and flagstone uses are estimated to be 2 million tons (2 million tonnes).

Road access is provided by local and regional

roads and by King's Highway 401 which traverses the southwestern portion of the Resource Area. A single line of the Canadian Pacific Railway is also located in close proximity to the Selected Area.

SUMMARY

The Town of Milton has low to moderate possible resources of sand and gravel and they may not be suitable for local needs in the near future. Three segments of a large outwash deposit have been selected for possible resource protection at the primary level. Care should be taken to ensure the continuing availability of as much of this Resource Area as possible. In addition, minor resources may be available in deposits selected at the secondary level.

Bedrock underlying the Town of Milton consists of the Queenston Formation, Clinton and Cataract Groups and the Amabel Formation. The Queenston Formation is well suited for the production of structural clay products such as brick and tile. Two parts of the formation have been selected for possible resource protection. The Whirlpool Formation, of the Clinton and Cataract Groups is suitable for use

as building stone and one area has been selected for resource protection. The Amabel Formation is acceptable for the production of high-quality crushed stone suitable for a variety of road-building and construction products. The town has very large possible resources of crushed aggregate derived from the Amabel Formation. A large portion of the formation, which covers most of the western half of the town, has been selected for resource protection. This Resource Area constitutes a resource of great significance for southern Ontario.

The availability of possible resources in the Selected Sand and Gravel Resource Area and the Selected Bedrock Resource Areas may be constrained by designations set through the Niagara Escarpment Planning exercise.

Enquiries regarding the Aggregate Resources Inventory of the Town of Milton should be directed to the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources either at the Cambridge District Office, Beaverville Rd., Box 2186, Cambridge, Ontario, N3C 2W1 (Tel. (519) 658-9356) or at the Central Region Office, 10670 Yonge St., Richmond Hill, Ontario, L4C 3C9 (Tel. (416) 884-9203).

TABLE 1 | TOTAL SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCES, TOWN OF MILTON

1 CLASS NO.	2 DEPOSIT TYPE (see Appendix C)	3 AREAL EXTENT Acres (Hectares)	4 ORIGINAL TONNAGE Millions of Tons (Tonnes)
1	G-IC	2500 (1010)	244 (221)
	S-LP	250 (101)	12 (11)
	G-OW	2300 (930)	144 (131)
2	G-IC	690 (280)	26 (24)
	G-OW	540 (218)	24 (22)
3	G-E	35 (14)	1 (1)
	G-IC	390 (158)	8 (7)
	G-OW	600 (243)	12 (11)
4	G-E	55 (22)	1 (1)
	G-IC	490 (198)	5 (4)
	G-OW	355 (144)	4 (4)
		8200 (3300)	480 (435)

N.B. Minor variations in above table are due to rounding of data.

TABLE 2 | SAND AND GRAVEL PITS, TOWN OF MILTON

1 NO.	2 MTC NO.	3 OWNER/OPERATOR	4 LOT	5 CON.	6 LICENCED AREAS Acres (Hectares)	7 FACE HEIGHT Feet (Metres)	8 % GRAVEL
LICENCED PITS							
1	H3-7	Warren Paving & Materials Group Ltd.	NE ½ 11	4	100.6 (40.7)	15-20 (5-6)	5-15
2	H3-4	Springbank Sand & Gravel Ltd.	NE ½ 12	4	128.4 (52.0)	30-45 (9-14)	40
3	—	David Lloyd George & Co.	12 & 13	4	134.0 (54.2)	30-45 (9-14)	40
4	H3-11	Campbellville Gravel Supply	Pt. 6	4	54.8 (22.2)	15-25 (5-8)	50-60
5	H3-56	Campbellville Gravel Supply	Pt. 5	5	39.2 (15.9)	15-25 (5-8)	50-60
6	—	Springbank Sand & Gravel Ltd.	SW ½ Pt. 6, 7 NE Pt. 7	2	145.0 (58.7)	5-10 (2-3)	40
					602.0 (243.6)		
UNLICENCED PITS*							
7	—	Longstar Holding	6	3		10-15 (3-5)	60-70
8	—	Unknown	5	3		5-12 (2-4)	50
9	—	Springbank Sand & Gravel Ltd.	28	4		10-15 (3-5)	60-70
10	B12-28	Jones	6	5		20-25 (6-8)	50-60
11	—	Mohawk	7	4		10-15 (3-5)	30
12	—	Unknown	5	4		10-15 (3-5)	40

* Abandoned pits or wayside pits operating on demand under authority of a permit.

TABLE 3 | SELECTED SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCE AREAS, TOWN OF MILTON

1 DEPOSIT NO.	2 UNLICENCED AREA Acres (Hectares)	3 CULTURAL SETBACKS Acres (Hectares)	4 EXTRACTED AREA Acres (Hectares)	5 AVAILABLE AREA Acres (Hectares)	6 ESTIMATED DEPOSIT THICKNESS Feet (Metres)	7 AVAILABLE AGGREGATE Millions of Tons (Tonnes)
1	1860 (750)	940 (380)	100 (40)	820 (330)	25 (8)	51 (46)

TABLE 4 | TOTAL IDENTIFIED BEDROCK RESOURCES, TOWN OF MILTON

1 DRIFT THICKNESS Feet (Metres)	2 FORMATION	3 ESTIMATED DEPOSIT THICKNESS Feet (Metres)	4 AREAL EXTENT Acres (Hectares)	5 ORIGINAL TONNAGE Millions of Tons (Tonnes)
3-25 (1-8)	Amabel (Eramosa Member)	50 (15)	420 (170)	76 (70)
25-50 (8-15)	Amabel (Eramosa Member)	50 (15)	265 (107)	48 (44)
			680 (275)	124 (112)
0-3 (0-1)	Amabel	60 (18)	1090 (440)	235 (213)
3-25 (1-8)	Amabel	60 (18)	29,400 (11 900)	6400 (5800)
25-50 (8-15)	Amabel	60 (18)	10,900 (4400)	2350 (2130)
			41,500 (16 800)	9000 (8200)
0-3 (0-1)	Clinton & Cataract Groups	60 (18)	240 (97)	46 (42)
3-25 (1-8)	Clinton & Cataract Groups	60 (18)	900 (365)	173 (157)
25-50 (8-15)	Clinton & Cataract Groups	60 (18)	1880 (760)	360 (327)
			3000 (1210)	580 (530)
0-3 (0-1)	Queenston	60 (18)	720 (290)	138 (125)
3-25 (1-8)	Queenston	60 (18)	5900 (2390)	1130 (1020)
25-50 (8-15)	Queenston	60 (18)	22,200 (9000)	4250 (3850)
			29,000 (11 700)	5500 (5000)
			74,000 (30 000)	15,200 (13 800)

N.B. Minor variations in above table are due to rounding of data.

TABLE 5 | QUARRIES, TOWN OF MILTON

1 NO.	2 MTC NO.	3 OWNER/OPERATOR	4 LOT	5 CON.	6 LICENCED AREA Acres (Hectares)	7 FACE HEIGHT Feet (Metres)
LICENCED QUARRIES						
1	—	Dufferin Materials & Const. Ltd.	10, 11 Pt. 7, 8, 9, 12, 13	7	889.0 (359.8)	50-60 (15-18)
2	—	Indusmin	Pt. 7, 8	6	300.0 (121.4)	75 (23)
3	—	Milton Limestone Aggregates Ltd.	Pt. 1, 2	7	231.4 (93.6)	75 (23)
4	—	R.D.B. Building Products Ltd.	Pt. 1, 2	7	36.5 (14.8)	90 (27)
					1456.9 (589.6)	
UNLICENCED QUARRIES*						
5	H3-48	Mohawk Quarry	7	4		15 (5)
6	—	William R. Barnes	6	6		10 (3)
7	—	Warren	6	6		15 (5)

* Abandoned quarries or wayside quarries operating on demand under authority of a permit.

TABLE 6 | SELECTED BEDROCK RESOURCE AREAS, TOWN OF MILTON

1 DEPOSIT NO.	2 DEPTH OF OVERBURDEN Feet (Metres)	3 UNLICENCED AREA Acres (Hectares)	4 CULTURAL SETBACKS Acres (Hectares)	5 EXTRACTED AREA Acres (Hectares)	6 AVAILABLE AREA Acres (Hectares)	7 ESTIMATED WORKABLE THICKNESS Feet (Metres)	8 AVAILABLE RESOURCES Millions of Tons (Tonnes)
AMABEL FM.							
1	0-25 (0-8)	30,000 (12 100)	5400 (2180)	5 (2)	24,600 (10 000)	60 (18)	5300 (4800)
QUEENSTON FM.							
2	0-25 (0-8)	1750 (710)	840 (340)	50 (20)	860 (350)	60 (18)	165 (150)
3	3-25 (1-8)	1730 (700)	860 (350)	0 (0)	870 (350)	60 (18)	167 (152)
WHIRLPOOL FM.							
4	0-25 (0-8)	250 (101)	115 (46)	5 (2)	130 (53)	5 (2)	2 (2)
		33,500 (13 600)	7200 (2900)	60 (24)	26,500 (10 700)		5600 (5100)

N.B. Minor variations in above table are due to rounding of data.

REFERENCES

- Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario
1976: Performance Standards for Professional Engineers Advising on and Reporting on Oil, Gas and Mineral Properties; Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario, 11 p.
- Bond, I.J.; Liberty, B.A. and Telford, P.G.
1976: Paleozoic Geology of the Brampton Area, Southern Ontario; Ontario Division of Mines, Map 2337, scale 1:50 000.
- Chapman, L.J. and Putnam, D.F.
1966: The Physiography of Southern Ontario; Second Edition, Ontario Research Foundation, University of Toronto Press, 386 p.
- Guillet, G.R.
1967: The Clay Products Industry of Ontario; Ontario Department of Mines, Industrial Mineral Report 22, 206 p.
- Hewitt, D.F.
1964: Building Stones of Ontario Part IV Sandstone; Ontario Department of Mines, Industrial Mineral Report 17, 57 p.
1968: The Niagara Escarpment; Ontario Department of Mines, unpublished report, 19 p.
1969: Industrial Mineral Resources of the Brampton Area, Halton, Peel and York Counties, Ontario; Ontario Department of Mines, Industrial Mineral Report 23, 22 p. Accompanied by Maps 2176 and 2179.
- Hewitt, D.F. and Vos, M.A.
1972: The Limestone Industries of Ontario; Ontario Division of Mines, Industrial Mineral Report 39, 79 p.
- Karrow, P.F.
1963: Pleistocene Geology of the Hamilton-Galt Area, Southern Ontario; Ontario Department of Mines, Geological Report 16, 68 p. Accompanied by Maps 2029, 2030, 2033 and 2034, scale 1:63 360.
1968: Pleistocene Geology of the Guelph Area, Southern Ontario; Ontario Department of Mines, Geological Report 61, 38 p. Accompanied by Map 2153, scale 1:63 360.
- in prep: Quaternary Geology of the Hamilton-Cambridge Area, Southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Report in preparation.
- Liberty, B.A.; Bond, I.J. and Telford, P.G.
1976: Paleozoic Geology of the Hamilton Area, Southern Ontario; Ontario Division of Mines, Map 2336, scale 1:50 000.
- Ontario
1981: The Pits and Quarries Control Act, 1971; Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1980, Chapter 378, Queen's Printer for Ontario.
- Ontario Interministerial Committee on National Standards and Specifications (Metric Committee)
1975: Metric Practice Guide; 67 p.
- Ontario Ministry of Intergovernmental Affairs
1981: Municipal Directory 1981; Queen's Printer for Ontario, 191 p.
- Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources
1980: Statistics 1980; Ministry of Natural Resources, 122 p.
- Ontario Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs
1974: Municipal Directory 1974; Queen's Printer for Ontario, 128 p.
- Parks, W.A.
1912: Report on the Building and Ornamental Stones of Canada; Canada Department of Mines, Report No. 100, 365 p.
- Regional Municipality of Halton
1980: Regional Plan, Regional Municipality of Halton; 76 p.
- Robertson, J.A.
1975: Mineral Deposit Studies, Mineral Potential Evaluation and Regional Planning in Ontario; Ontario Division of Mines, Miscellaneous Paper 61, 42 p.

Telford, P.G.

1976: Paleozoic Geology of the Guelph Area, Southern Ontario; Ontario Division of Mines, Map 2342, scale 1:50 000.

1978: Silurian Stratigraphy of the Niagara Escarpment, Niagara Falls to the Bruce Peninsula; p. 28-42 in Toronto '78 Field Trips Guidebook, edited by A.L. Currie and W.O. Mackasey of the Ontario Geological Survey for the Geological Association of Canada,

361 p.

1979: Paleozoic Geology of the Cambridge Area, Southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Preliminary Map P.1983, scale 1:50 000.

Vos, M.A.

1969: Stone Resources of the Niagara Escarpment; Ontario Department of Mines, Industrial Mineral Report 31, 68 p.

APPENDIX A - SUGGESTED ADDITIONAL READING

- American Geological Institute
1972: Glossary of Geology; Washington, D.C., 858 p.
- Bauer, A.M.
1970: A Guide to Site Development and Rehabilitation of Pits and Quarries; Ontario Department of Mines and Northern Affairs, Industrial Mineral Report 33, 62 p.
- Cowan, W.R.
1977: Towards the Inventory of Ontario's Mineral Aggregates; Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Paper 73, 19 p.
- Fairbridge, R.W. (ed.)
1968: The Encyclopedia of Geomorphology; Encyclopedia of Earth Sciences, Vol. III, Reinhold Book Corp., N.Y., 1295 p.
- Flint, R.F.
1971: Glacial and Quaternary Geology; John Wiley and Sons Inc., 892 p.
- Hewitt, D.F.
1960: The Limestone Industries of Ontario; Ontario Department of Mines, Industrial Mineral Report 5, 177 p.
1964a: Building Stones of Ontario, Part I Introduction; Ontario Department of Mines, Industrial Mineral Report 14, 43 p.
1964b: Building Stones of Ontario, Part II Limestone; Ontario Department of Mines, Industrial Mineral Report 15, 41 p.
1964c: Building Stones of Ontario, Part III Marble; Ontario Department of Mines, Industrial Mineral Report 16, 89 p.
1964d: Building Stones of Ontario, Part IV Sandstone; Ontario Department of Mines, Industrial Mineral Report 17, 57 p.
1972: Paleozoic Geology of Southern Ontario; Ontario Division of Mines, Geological Report 105, 18 p.
- Hewitt, D.F. and Karrow, P.F.
1963: Sand and Gravel in Southern Ontario; Ontario Department of Mines, Industrial Mineral Report 11, 151 p.
- Hewitt, D.F. and Vos, M.A.
1970: Urbanization and Rehabilitation of Pits and Quarries; Ontario Department of Mines, Industrial Mineral Report 34, 21 p.
- Lowe, S.B.
1980: Trees and Shrubs for the Improvement and Rehabilitation of Pits and Quarries in Ontario; Ministry of Natural Resources, 71 pg.
- McLellan, A.G.; Yundt, S.E. and Dorfman, M.L.
1979: Abandoned Pits and Quarries in Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Ministry of Natural Resources, Miscellaneous Paper 79, 36 pg.
- Ontario Mineral Aggregate Working Party
1977: A Policy for Mineral Aggregate Resource Management in Ontario; Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, 232 p.
- Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources
1975: Vegetation for the Rehabilitation of Pits and Quarries; Forest Management Branch Division of Forests, 38 p.
- Peat, Marwick & Partners and M.M. Dillon Limited
1981: Mineral Aggregate Transportation Study; Industrial Minerals Background Paper 1, 133 pg. Summary Report 26 pg.
- Proctor and Redfern Ltd.
1974: Mineral Aggregate Study, Central Ontario Planning Region; Prepared for the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, over 100 p.
- Proctor and Redfern Ltd., and Gartner Lee Associates Ltd.
1975: Mineral Aggregate Study of Part of The Eastern Ontario Region; Prepared for the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, about 200 p.
1977: Mineral Aggregate Study and Geological Inventory, Southwestern Region of Ontario; Prepared for the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, about 200 p.

APPENDIX B - GLOSSARY

ABRASION RESISTANCE

Tests such as the Los Angeles Abrasion Test are used to measure the ability of aggregate to resist crushing and pulverizing under conditions similar to those encountered in processing and use. Measuring resistance is an important component in the evaluation of the quality and prospective uses of aggregate. Hard, durable material is preferred for road building.

ABSORPTION CAPACITY

Related to the porosity of the rock types of which an aggregate is composed. Porous rocks are subject to disintegration when absorbed liquids freeze and thaw, thus decreasing the strength of the aggregate.

AGGREGATE

Any hard, inert, construction material (sand, gravel, shells, slag, crushed stone or other mineral material) used for mixing in various sized fragments with a cement or bituminous material to form concrete, mortar, etc., or used alone for road building or other construction. Synonyms include mineral aggregate and granular material.

CAMBRIAN

The first Period of the Paleozoic Era, thought to have covered the time between 570 and 500 million years ago; the Cambrian precedes the Ordovician Period.

CLAST

An individual constituent, grain, or fragment of a sediment or rock, produced by the mechanical weathering of a large rock mass. Synonyms include particle and fragment.

DELETERIOUS LITHOLOGY

A general term used to designate those rock types which are chemically or physically unsuited for use as construction or road-building aggregates. Such lithologies as chert, shale, siltstone, and sandstone may deteriorate rapidly when exposed to traffic and other environmental conditions.

DEVONIAN

A Period of the geological past thought to have covered the span of time between 395 and 345 million years ago, following the Silurian Period. Rocks formed in the Devonian Period are among the youngest found in Ontario.

DIRT

See fines.

DOLOSTONE

A carbonate sedimentary rock consisting chiefly of the mineral dolomite and containing relatively little calcite (dolostone is also known as dolomite).

DRIFT

A general term for all unconsolidated rock debris transported from one place and deposited in another; distinguished from underlying bedrock. In North America, glacial activity has been the dominant mode of transport and deposition of drift. Synonyms include overburden and surficial deposit.

DRUMLIN

A low, smoothly rounded, elongated hill, mound, or ridge composed of glacial materials. These landforms were deposited beneath an advancing ice sheet, and were shaped by its flow.

EOLIAN

Pertaining to the wind, especially with respect to landforms whose constituents were transported and deposited by wind activity. Sand dunes are an example of an eolian landform.

FINES

A general term used to describe the size fraction of an aggregate which passes (is finer than) the No. 200 mesh screen (0.074 mm). Also described informally as "dirt", these particles are in the silt- and clay-size range.

GLACIAL LOBE

A tongue-like projection from the margin of the main mass of an ice cap or ice sheet. During the Pleistocene Epoch several lobes of the Laurentide continental ice sheet occupied the Great Lakes basins. These lobes advanced and retreated numerous times during the Pleistocene, producing the complex arrangement of glacial material and landforms found in southern Ontario.

GRADATION

The proportion of material of each particle size or the frequency distribution of the various sizes which constitute a sediment. The strength, durability, permeability and stability of an aggregate depend to a great extent on its gradation. The size limits for different particles are as follows:

Boulder		>256 mm
Gravel	cobble	64-256 mm
Gravel	pebble	4-64 mm
Gravel	granule	2-4 mm
Sand	coarse	.5-2 mm
	medium	.25-.5 mm
	fine	.074-.25 mm
Silt, clay		<.074 mm

GRANULAR BASE COURSE

Components of the pavement structure of a road, which are placed on the subgrade and are designed to provide strength, stability, and drainage, as well as support for surfacing materials. Several types have been defined: Granular Base Course A consists of crushed and processed aggregate and has relatively stringent quality standards in comparison to Granular Base Course B and C which are usually pit-run or other unprocessed aggregate.

H.L (HOT-LAID OR ASPHALTIC AGGREGATE)

Bituminous, cemented aggregates used in the construction of pavements either as surface or bearing course (H.L. 1, 3, and 4), or as binder course (H.L. 2, 6, and 8) used to bind the surface course to the underlying granular base course.

LITHOLOGY

The description of rocks on the basis of such characteristics as color, structure, mineralogic composition, and grain size. Generally, the description of the physical character of a rock.

MELTWATER CHANNEL

A drainage way, usually terraced, produced by water flowing away from a melting glacier margin.

ORDOVICIAN

An early period of the Paleozoic Era thought to have covered the span of time between 500 and 435 million years ago.

PALEOZOIC ERA

One of the major divisions of the geologic time scale thought to have covered the time between 570 and 230 million years ago. The Paleozoic Era (or Ancient Life Era) is subdivided into six geologic Periods, of which only four (Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian, and Devonian) can be recognized in southern Ontario.

PLEISTOCENE

An Epoch of the recent geological past including the time from approximately 1.8 million years ago to 7000 years ago. Much of the Pleistocene was characterized by extensive glacial activity.

POSSIBLE RESOURCE

Estimates of mineral aggregate material based largely on broad knowledge of the geologic character of the deposit and for which there are few, if any, samples of measurements. The estimates are based on assumed continuity or repetition for which there are reasonable geological indications.

SHALE

A fine-grained, sedimentary rock formed by the consolidation of clay, silt, or mud and characterized by well developed bedding planes, along which the rock breaks readily into thin layers. The term shale is also commonly used for fissile claystone, siltstone, and mudstone.

SILURIAN

An early Period of the Paleozoic Era thought to have covered the time between 435 and 395 million years ago. The Silurian follows the Ordovician Period and precedes the Devonian Period.

SOUNDNESS

The ability of the components of an aggregate to withstand the effects of various weathering

processes and agents. Unsound lithologies are subject to disintegration caused by the expansion of absorbed solutions. This may seriously impair the performance of road-building and construction aggregates.

TILL

Unsorted and unstratified rock debris, deposited directly by glaciers, and ranging in size from clay to large boulders.

WISCONSINAN

Pertaining to the last glacial stage of the Pleistocene Epoch in North America. It began approximately 100 000 years ago and ended approximately 7000 years ago. The glacial deposits and landforms of southern Ontario are predominantly the result of glacial activity during the Wisconsinan Stage.

APPENDIX C - GEOLOGY OF SAND AND GRAVEL DEPOSITS

The type, distribution, and extent of sand and gravel deposits in southern Ontario are the result of extensive glacial and glacially influenced activity in Wisconsinan time during the Pleistocene Epoch, approximately 7000 to 85 000 years ago. The deposit types reflect the different depositional environments that existed during the melting and retreat of the continental ice masses, and they can readily be differentiated on the basis of their morphology, structure, and texture. The deposit types are described below.

GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS

These deposits can be divided into two broad categories: those that were formed in contact with (or in close proximity to) glacial ice, and those that were deposited by meltwaters carrying materials beyond the ice margin.

ICE-CONTACT TERRACES (ICT)

These are glaciofluvial features deposited between the glacial margin and a confining topographic high, such as the side of a valley. The structure of the deposits may be similar to that of outwash deposits, but in most cases the sorting and grading of the material is more variable and the bedding is discontinuous due to extensive slumping. The probability of locating large amounts of crushable aggregate is moderate, and extraction may be expensive due to the variability of the deposits both in terms of quality and grain-size distribution.

KAMES (K)

Kames are defined as mounds of poorly sorted sand and gravel deposited by meltwater in depressions or fissures on the ice surface or at its margin. During glacial retreat, the melting of supporting ice causes collapse of the deposits producing internal structures characterized by bedding discontinuities. The deposits consist mainly of irregularly bedded and cross-bedded, poorly sorted sand and gravel. The present forms of the deposits include single mounds, linear ridges (crevasse fillings) or complex groups of landforms. The latter are occasionally described as "undifferentiated ice-contact stratified drift" (IC) when detailed subsurface information is

unavailable. Since kames commonly contain large amounts of fine-grained material and are characterized by considerable variability, there is generally a low to moderate probability of discovering large amounts of good-quality, crushable aggregate. Extractive problems encountered in these deposits are mainly the excessive variability of the aggregate and the presence of excess fines (silt- and clay-sized particles).

ESKERS (E)

Eskers are narrow, sinuous ridges of sand and gravel deposited by meltwaters flowing in tunnels within or at the base of glaciers, or in channels on the ice surface. They vary greatly in size. Many, though not all eskers consist of a central core of poorly sorted and stratified gravel characterized by a wide range in grain size. The core material is often draped on its flanks by better sorted and stratified sand and gravel. The deposits have a high probability of containing a large proportion of crushable aggregate, and since they are generally built above the surrounding ground surface, are convenient extraction sites. For these reasons esker deposits have been traditional aggregate sources throughout southern Ontario, and are significant components of the total resources of many areas.

Some planning constraints and opportunities are inherent in the nature of the deposits. Because of their linear nature, the deposits commonly extend across several property boundaries leading to unorganized extractive development at numerous small pits. On the other hand, because of their form, eskers can be easily and inexpensively extracted and are amenable to rehabilitation and sequential land use.

UNDIFFERENTIATED ICE-CONTACT STRATIFIED DRIFT (IC)

This designation may include deposits from several ice-contact, depositional environments which usually form extensive, complex landforms. It is not feasible to identify individual areas of coarse-grained material within such deposits due to their lack of continuity and grain-size variability. They are given a qualita-

tive rating based on existing pit and other sub-surface data.

OUTWASH (OW)

Outwash deposits consist of sand and gravel laid down by meltwaters beyond the margin of the ice lobes. They occur as sheets or as terraced valley fills (valley trains) and may be very large in extent and thickness. Well developed outwash deposits have good horizontal bedding and are uniform in grain-size distribution. Outwash deposited near the glacier's margin is much more variable in texture and structure. The probability of locating useful crushable aggregates in outwash deposits is moderate to high depending on how much information on size, distribution and thickness is available.

ALLUVIUM (AL)

Alluvium is a general term for clay, silt, sand, gravel, or similar unconsolidated material deposited during postglacial time by a stream as sorted or semi-sorted sediment, on its bed or on its floodplain. The probability of locating large amount of crushable aggregate in alluvial deposits is low, and it has generally low value due to the presence of excess silt- and clay-sized material. There are no large postglacial alluvium deposits in Ontario.

GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS

GLACIOLACUSTRINE BEACH DEPOSITS (LB)

These are relatively narrow, linear features formed by wave action at the shores of glacial lakes that existed at various times during the deglaciation of southern Ontario. Well developed lacustrine beaches are usually less than 20 feet (6 m) thick. The aggregate is well sorted and stratified and sand-sized material commonly predominates. The composition and size distribution of the deposit depends on the nature of the underlying material. The probability of obtaining crushable aggregate is high when the material is developed from coarse-grained materials such as a stony till, and low when developed from fine-grained materials. Beaches are relatively narrow, linear deposits, so that extractive operations are often numerous and extensive.

GLACIOLACUSTRINE DELTAS (LD)

These features were formed where streams or rivers of glacial meltwater flowed into lakes and deposited their suspended sediment. In southern Ontario such deposits tend to consist mainly of sand and abundant silt. However, in near-ice and ice-contact positions, coarse material may be present. Although deltaic deposits may be large, the probability of obtaining coarse material is generally low.

GLACIOLACUSTRINE PLAIN (LP)

The nearly level surface marking the floor of an extinct glacial lake. The sediments which form the plain are predominantly fine to medium sand, silt, and clay, and were deposited in relatively deep water. Lacustrine deposits are generally of low value as aggregate sources due to their fine grain size and lack of crushable material. In some aggregate-poor areas, lacustrine deposits may constitute valuable sources of fill and some granular base course aggregate.

GLACIAL DEPOSITS

END MORAINES (EM)

These are belts of glacial drift deposited at, and parallel to, glacier margins. They commonly consist of ice-contact stratified drift and in such instances are usually called kame moraines. Kame moraines commonly result from deposition between two glacial lobes (interlobate moraines). The probability of locating aggregates within such features is moderate to low. Exploration and development costs are high. Moraines may be very large and contain vast aggregate resources, but the location of the best resource areas within the moraine is usually poorly defined.

EOLIAN DEPOSITS

WINDBLOWN FORMS (WD)

Windblown deposits are those formed by the transport and deposition of sand by winds. The form of the deposits ranges from extensive, thin layers to well developed linear and crescentic ridges known as dunes. Most windblown deposits in southern Ontario are derived from,

and deposited on, pre-existing lacustrine sand plain deposits. Windblown sediments are almost invariably composed of fine to coarse sand and

are usually well sorted. The probability of locating crushable aggregate in windblown deposits is very low.

APPENDIX D - GEOLOGY OF BEDROCK DEPOSITS

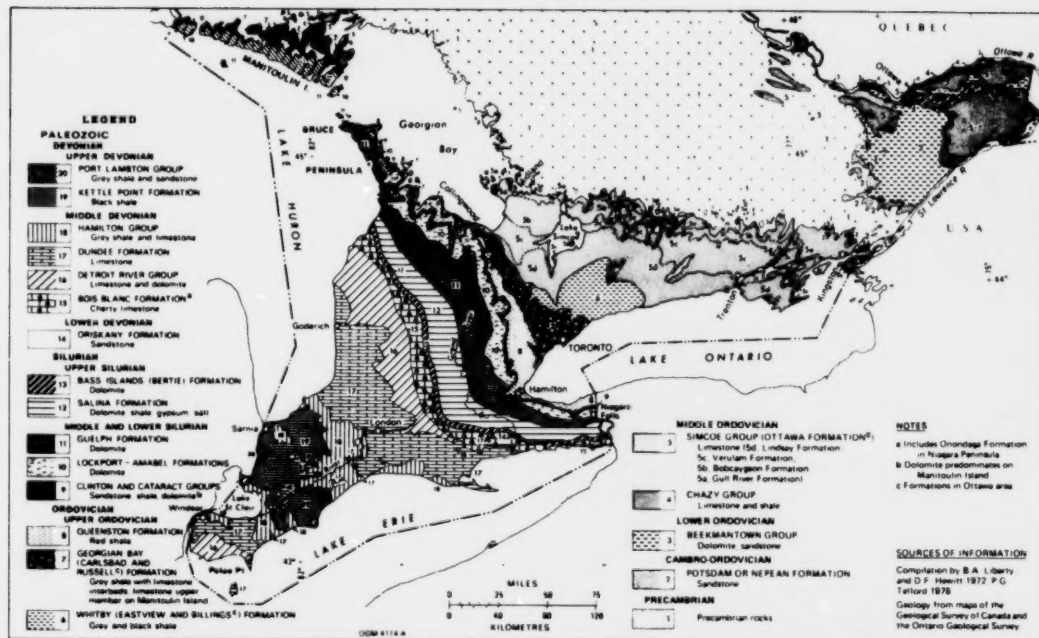


Figure 3 - Bedrock Geology of Southern Ontario

BEDROCK SUITABLE FOR CRUSHED STONE PRODUCTS

BASS ISLANDS FORMATION (UPPER SILURIAN)

(Includes the Bertie Formation of the Niagara Peninsula) Composition: Medium- to massive-bedded, aphanitic, brown dolostone with shaly partings. Thickness: 35 to 60 feet (11-18m) near Hagersville. Uses: Quarried for crushed stone on the Niagara Peninsula at Fort Erie, Cayuga, Hagersville, and Dunville. Los Angeles Abrasion Test: 17-35% loss; Absorption: 1.4%. Shaly parts are unsuitable for aggregate due to high soundness losses.

BOBCAYGEON FORMATION (MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN)

Composition: Compact, homogeneous, medium-

to thin-bedded, fine-grained limestone with some argillaceous and shaly partings. Thickness: The lower unit is 40 to 72 feet (12 to 22 m) thick in the east and the remainder of the formation is 40 feet (12 m). Uses: Quarried at Kirkfield and Marysville for crushed stone. The Bobcaygeon Formation has consistently acceptable quality for granular base course materials and concrete.

BOIS BLANC FORMATION (LOWER-MIDDLE DEVONIAN)

Composition: Brownish grey, medium-crystalline, medium- to thin-bedded, cherty limestone, commonly fossiliferous. Limestone may be silty or sandy in places. Thickness: 9 to 200 feet (3 to 61 m). Uses: Quarried at Hagersville, Cayuga, and Port Colborne for crushed stone. High chert content makes much of the material unsuitable for concrete aggregate. Los Angeles Abrasion

Test: 14-28% loss; Soundness Test: 4-10% loss; Absorption: 0.7-2.0%.

DUNDEE FORMATION (MIDDLE DEVONIAN)

Composition: Fine- to medium-crystalline, brownish grey, medium- to thick-bedded, dolomitic limestone with shaly partings, sandy layers, and chert in some areas. Thickness: 60 to 160 feet (18 to 49 m). Uses: Quarried near Port Dover and Pelee Island for crushed stone. Used at St. Marys for portland cement. Los Angeles Abrasion Test: 22-32% loss; Absorption: 0-4%.

GULL RIVER FORMATION (MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN)

Composition: Member A: thin- to thick-bedded, interbedded, grey argillaceous limestone and buff to green dolostone with a maximum thickness of 60 feet (18 m). Members B and C are dense, aphanitic limestones with argillaceous dolostone interbeds. Uses: Quarried at Kirkfield, Victoria County, and Uthoff for crushed stone. The product is generally fresh and compact with good cubic-shaped factor, low clay content, low absorption, and low soundness losses. Smooth particle surfaces may cause adhesion problems for asphalt. There is some alkali reactivity in a few of the layers.

LOCKPORT AND AMABEL FORMATIONS (MIDDLE SILURIAN)

Composition: Amabel Formation (Waterdown to the Bruce Peninsula): massive, fine crystalline dolostone, with reef facies dolostone near Georgetown. Lockport Formation (lateral facies equivalent to the Amabel Formation from Watertown to Niagara Falls): thin- to massive-bedded, fine- to medium-grained dolostone. Thickness: Amabel Formation: maximum observed thickness of 84 feet (26 m). Lockport Formation: up to 130 feet (40 m). Uses: The Lockport and Amabel Formations have been used to produce lime, crushed stone, and building stone throughout their area of occurrence, and are a valuable aggregate resource. Los Angeles Abrasion Test: 21-35% loss; Soundness Test: 2.0% loss; Absorption: 0.4-1.6%.

ONONDAGA FORMATION (MIDDLE DEVONIAN)

(Equivalent to the Detroit River Group, with a textural change) Composition: Edgecliffe Member: medium-bedded, fine- to medium-

grained, dark grey cherty limestone with an estimated thickness of 25 to 30 feet (8 to 9 m). Clarence Member: massive-bedded, dark grey brown, fine-grained, very cherty limestone having an estimated thickness of 26 feet (8 m). Moorehouse Member: medium-bedded, dark grey brown or purplish brown, fine- to coarse-grained, variably cherty limestone with an estimated thickness of 15 to 25 feet (5 to 8 m). Uses: Quarried for crushed stone on the Niagara Peninsula at Welland and Port Colborne. High chert content makes much of the material unsuitable for concrete aggregate.

OTTAWA FORMATION (MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN)

Composition: Lower Phase (Lowville and Pamela Beds): shale, some sandstone and dolostone. Thickness: 100 feet (30 m). Middle Phase (Hull, Rockland, and Leray Beds): pure, thick-bedded, crystalline limestone. Thickness: 150 feet (46 m) near Ottawa. Upper Phase (Cobourg and Sherman Falls Beds): pure and impure crystalline limestone with few to numerous shaly partings, 450 to 475 feet (137 to 145 m) thick near Ottawa. Uses: The Leray, Rockland, and Hull Beds have been quarried extensively for crushed stone and for building stone. In addition, the Hull Beds are an excellent source of lime for cement production and agricultural uses.

OXFORD FORMATION (LOWER ORDOVICIAN)

Composition: Medium- to thick-bedded, grey dolostone, with some shaly partings. Thickness: 240 feet (73 m). Uses: Quarried for crushed stone (road and concrete aggregate) at Ottawa, Brockville, and Smiths Falls.

BEDROCK SUITABLE FOR LIME PRODUCTION AND OTHER CHEMICAL USES.

DETROIT RIVER GROUP (MIDDLE DEVONIAN)

(Equivalent to the Onondaga Formation in the Niagara Peninsula, with a textural change). Composition: Near Beachville, the group consists of medium- to micro-crystalline, medium-bedded, high purity limestone. It grades northwards near St. Marys to soft, evenly bedded, fine-grained dolostone with bituminous laminae. Massive, porous, reef facies material also occurs to the north (Formosa Reef Limestone). Thickness: 100 feet (30 m) at Beachville, 350 feet (107 m) at Clinton. Uses: The most important

source of high purity limestone in Ontario is the Lucas Formation of the Detroit River Group at Beachville. Detroit River limestone produces 80% of Ontario's cement. Its dolomitic reefal facies is also important for lime production to the north. It is generally unsuitable for crushed stone. The Anderdon Member of the Lucas formation is quarried at Amherstburg for crushed stone.

GRENVILLE MARBLE (PRECAMBRIAN)

Composition: Recrystallized white limestone and dolostone, fine- to coarse-grained, usually of high chemical purity. Uses: Lime production, but also in small amounts for terrazo chips, poultry grit, decorative stone, and building stone.

GUELPH FORMATION (MIDDLE SILURIAN)

Composition: Aphanitic- to medium-crystalline, thick-bedded, soft, porous dolostone, characterized in places by extensive vuggy, porous reefal facies dolostone of high chemical purity. The Guelph Formation and the underlying Amabel Formation have a combined thickness of 200 feet (61 m) on the Niagara Peninsula and more than 400 feet (122 m) on the Bruce Peninsula. Uses: The main use is for dolomitic lime in the construction industry. It is quarried at Glen Christie and Guelph.

LINDSAY FORMATION (MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN)

Composition: Lower Member: fine-crystalline, rubbly, nodular, weathering limestone. Upper Member: grey calcareous claystone with shaly partings and bioclastic layers. The rock is "soft" and weathers to rubble. Both members are characterized by low dolomite content and by numerous clayey partings. Uses: Quarried at Picton, Ogden Point, Colborne, and Bowmanville for lime. It is generally unsuitable for crushed stone, concrete aggregate, or granular base course.

VERULAM FORMATION (MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN)

Composition: Fossiliferous, pure to argillaceous limestone and interbedded calcareous shale. The rock is not resistant to erosion and commonly weathers to rubble. Thickness: 200-300 feet (61-91 m). Uses: Quarried at Picton, Ogden Point, and Mara Township for lime. It is unsuitable for crushed stone due to clay impurities

and many clayey interbeds, low abrasion resistance. High soundness losses and poor freeze-thaw resistance.

BEDROCK SUITABLE FOR BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURE

GEORGIAN BAY FORMATION (UPPER ORDOVICIAN)

(Formerly known as the Meaford-Dundas and Blue Mountain shales in the Toronto and Bruce Peninsula areas). Composition: Soft, fissile, blue grey shale with limey or sandy lenses in a few places. Thickness: 640 feet (195 m) at Toronto. Uses: Five producers in Metro Toronto and Cookville produce brick and structural tile (Guillet 1967). Lightweight aggregate is also produced at Streetsville by heat expansion of the shale.

HAMILTON GROUP (MIDDLE DEVONIAN)

Composition: Grey shale with interbeds of crystalline and cherty limestone. The Group has six formations. Only the Arkona is of commercial value. It is a soft, light grey, calcareous shale which is plastic and easily worked when wet. Thickness: 80 to 300 feet (24 to 91 m). Uses: The Arkona Formation is extracted at Thedford and near Arkona for production of drainage tile and brick.

QUEENSTON FORMATION (UPPER ORDOVICIAN)

Composition: Red, thin- to thick-bedded, sandy to argillaceous shale with green mottling and banding. Thickness: 400 to 500 feet (122 to 152 m). Uses: There are 12 large shale quarries developed in the Queenston Formation in the Toronto-Hamilton region and one at Russell, near Ottawa (Guillet 1967). All produce brick for construction. The Queenston Formation is the most important source material for brick manufacture in the Province.

BEDROCK SUITABLE FOR OTHER INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

NEPEAN (POTSDAM) FORMATION (CAMBRO-ORDOVICIAN)

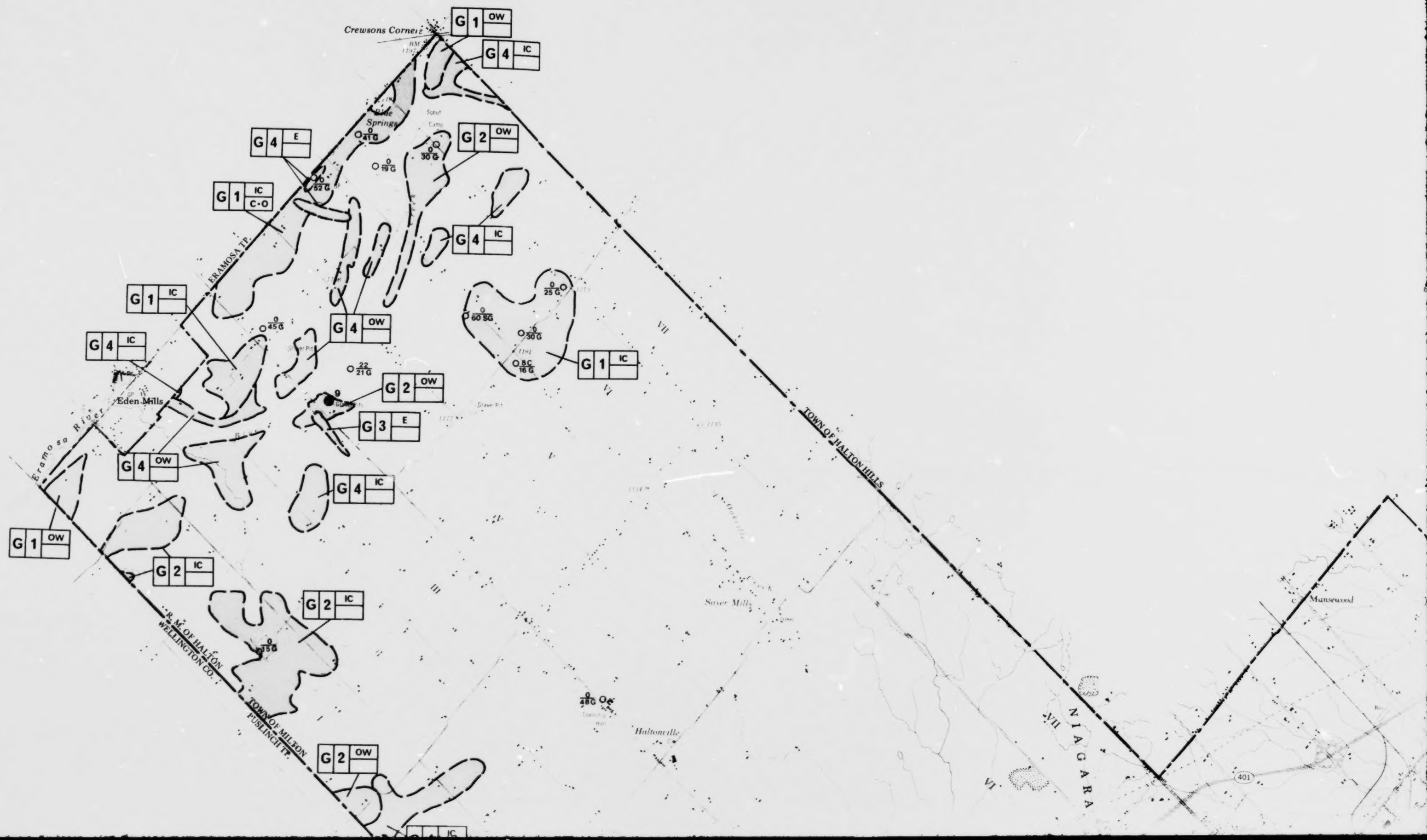
Composition: Creamy, coarse-grained, silica sandstone. Uses: Quarried throughout its area of outcrop for building stone, decorative stone, abrasives, and for glass making.

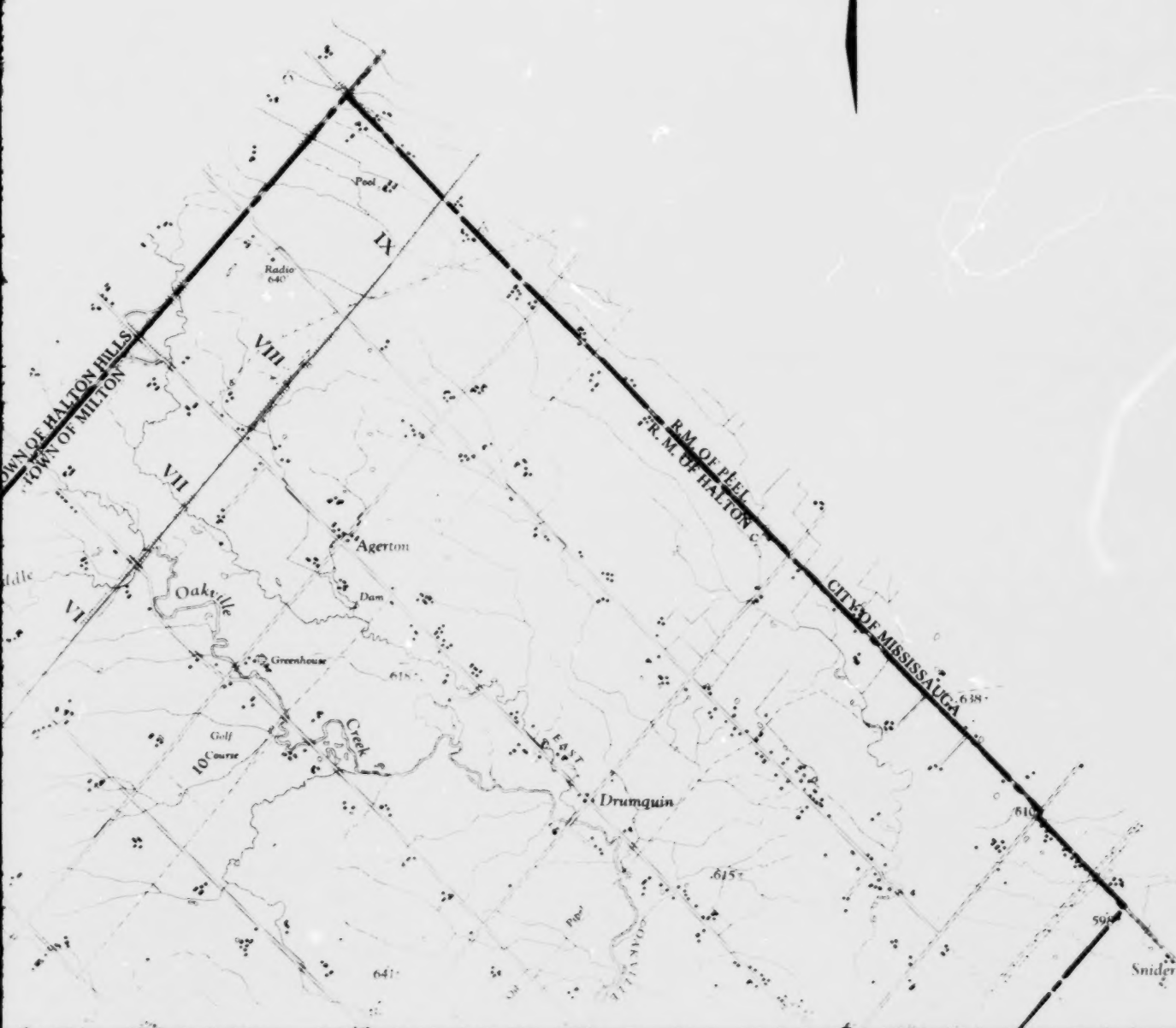
SALINA FORMATION (UPPER SILURIAN)

Composition: Grey and red shale, brown dolomite, and, in places, salt, anhydrite, and gypsum. The formation consists predominantly of evaporite deposits with up to eight members identified. Uses: Gypsum is mined at Hagersville, Caledonia, and Drumbo. Salt is mined at Goderich and is produced from brine wells at Amherstburg, Windsor, and Sarnia.

WHITBY FORMATION (UPPER ORDOVICIAN)

(Formerly known as Collingwood Shale near Toronto). Composition: Brown to black fissile shale. Uses: Quarried at Bowmanville for use in cement production. Testing indicates that the Whitby Formation may produce satisfactory lightweight expanded aggregate.





Ministry of
Natural
Resources

Hon. Alan W. Pope
Minister

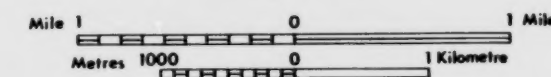
W. T. Foster
Deputy Minister

ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
AGGREGATE RESOURCES INVENTORY

THE TOWN OF MILTON
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON

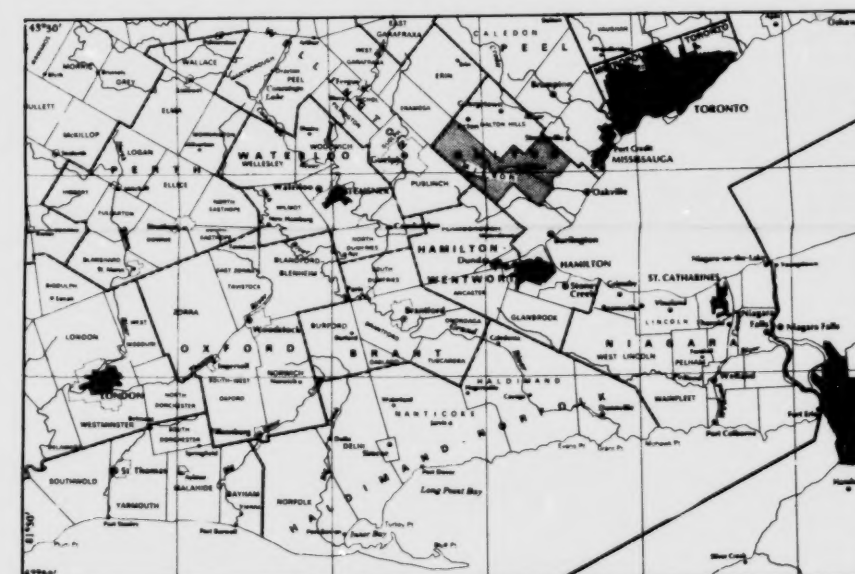
MAP 1
DISTRIBUTION OF SAND AND
GRAVEL DEPOSITS

Scale: 1:50 000



NTS Reference: 30 M/5 40 P/8
30 M/12 40 P/9

© OMNR-OGS 1981



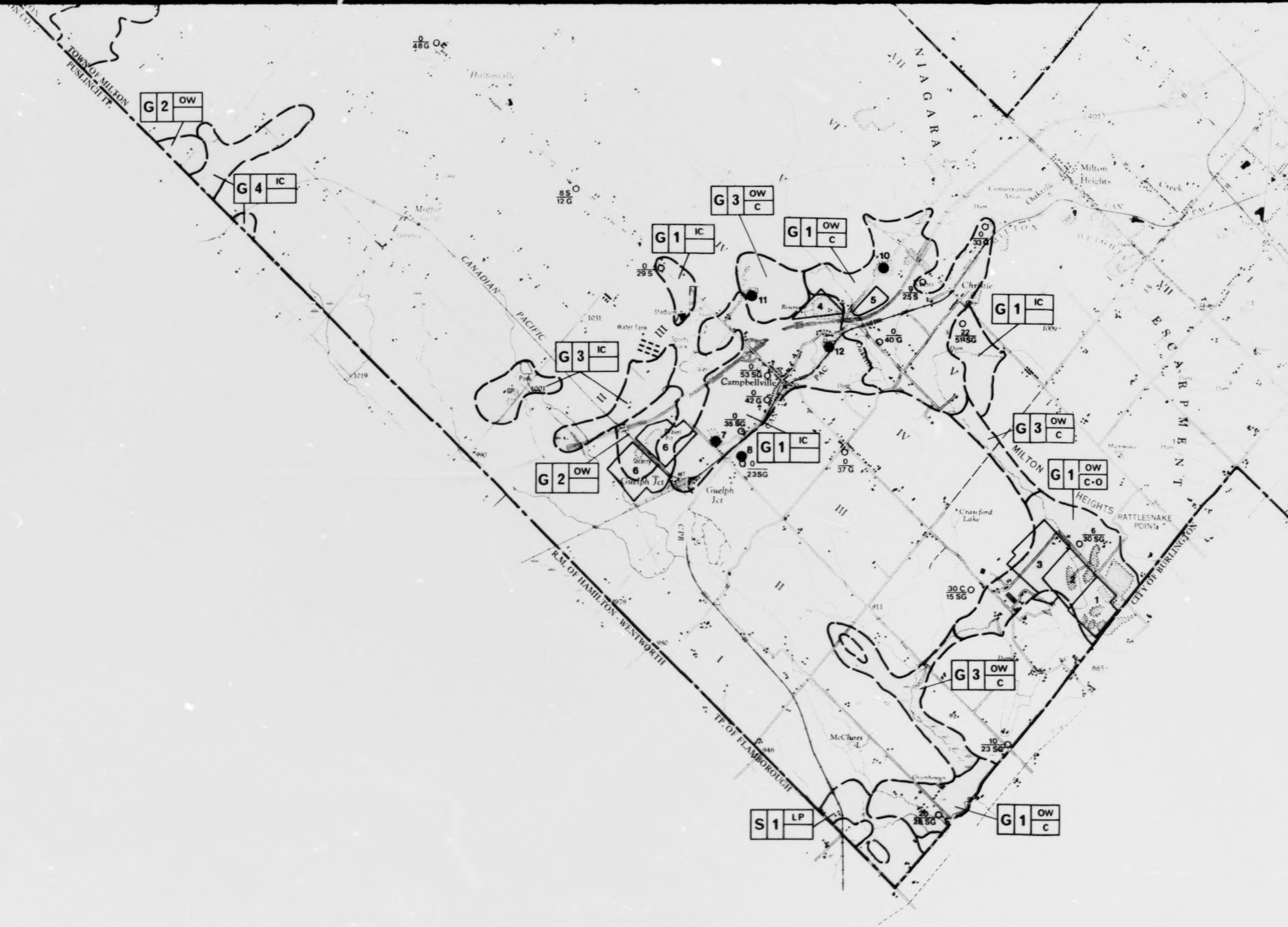
SYMBOLS

(Some symbols may not apply to this map)

- Geological and aggregate thickness boundary. Shading indicates deposit area.
- Deposit symbol: see below.
- Licenced property boundary; Property number: see Table 2.
- Unlicensed sand or gravel pit*; Property number: see Table 2
*Abandoned pit or wayside pit operating on demand under authority of a permit.
- Selected drilling location indicating thickness of overburden overlying reported thickness of granular materials (in feet)

DEPOSIT SYMBOL (Continued)

Thickness Class		
Class	Average Thickness in feet (metres)	Tons per acre (Tonnes per hectare)
1	greater than 20 (> 6)	greater than 50,000 (>112 000)
2	10-20 (3-6)	25,000-50,000 (56 000 - 112 000)
3	5-10 (1.5-3)	12,500-25,000





Crewsons Corners

RM 1192

Towers 100

Blue Springs

Sutout Camp

ERAMOSA RIVER

Eden Mills

ERAMOSA RIVER

R.M. OF HALTON
WELLINGTON CO.

TOWN OF MILTON
PUSLINCH TP.

TOWN OF HALTON HILLS

Sayer Mills

Haltonville

NIAGARA

Mansewood

401

Milton Heights



Ministry of
Natural
Resources

Hon. Alan W. Pope
Minister

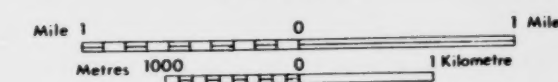
W.T. Foster
Deputy Minister

ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
AGGREGATE RESOURCES INVENTORY

THE TOWN OF MILTON
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON

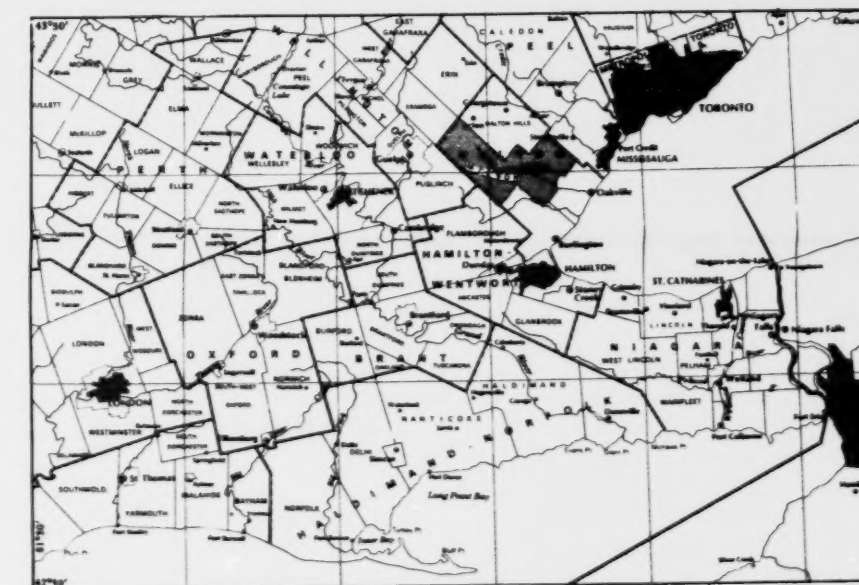
MAP 2
SELECTED SAND AND GRAVEL
RESOURCE AREAS

Scale: 1:50 000



NTS Reference: 30 M/5 40 P/8
30 M/12 40 P/9

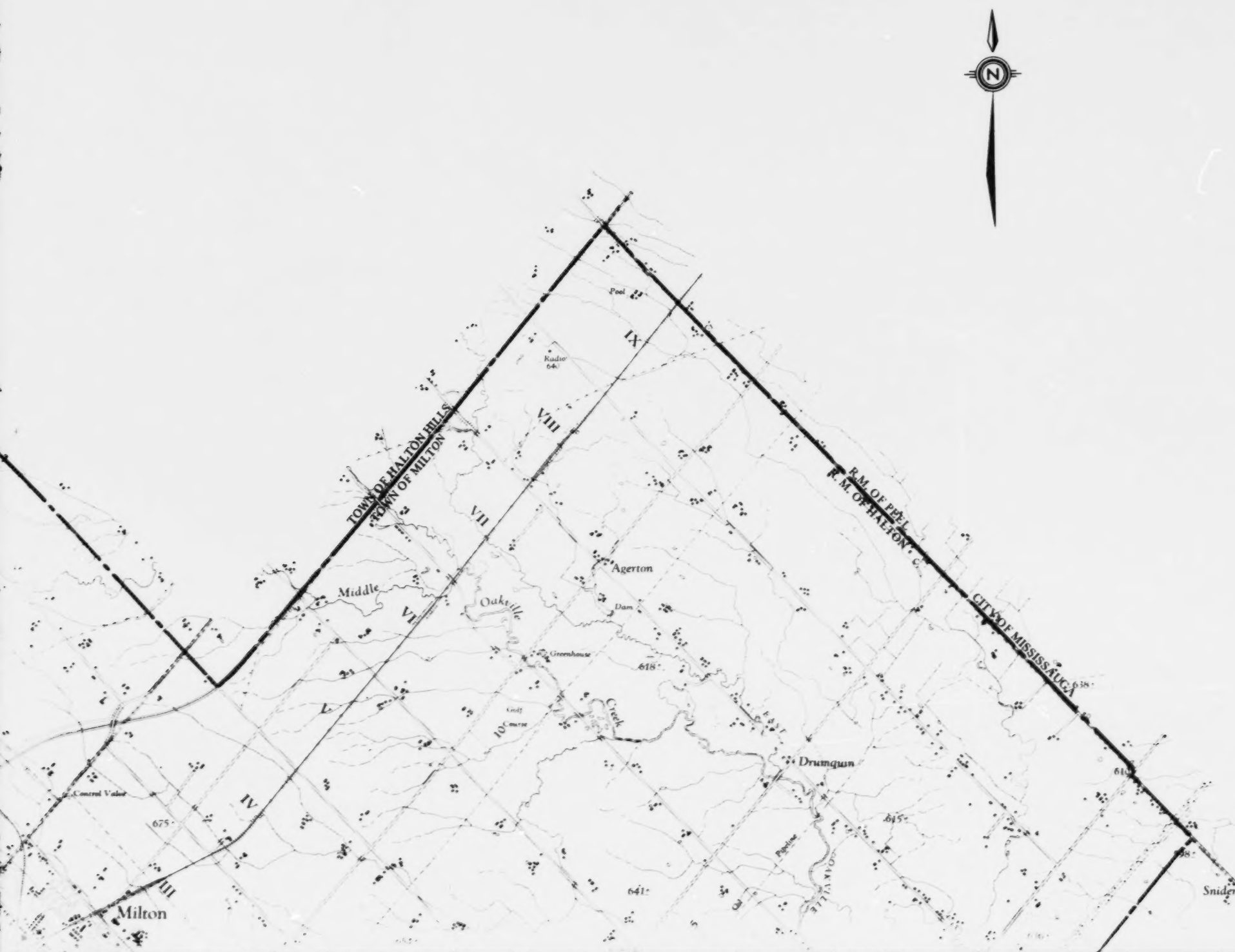
© OMNR-OGS 1981

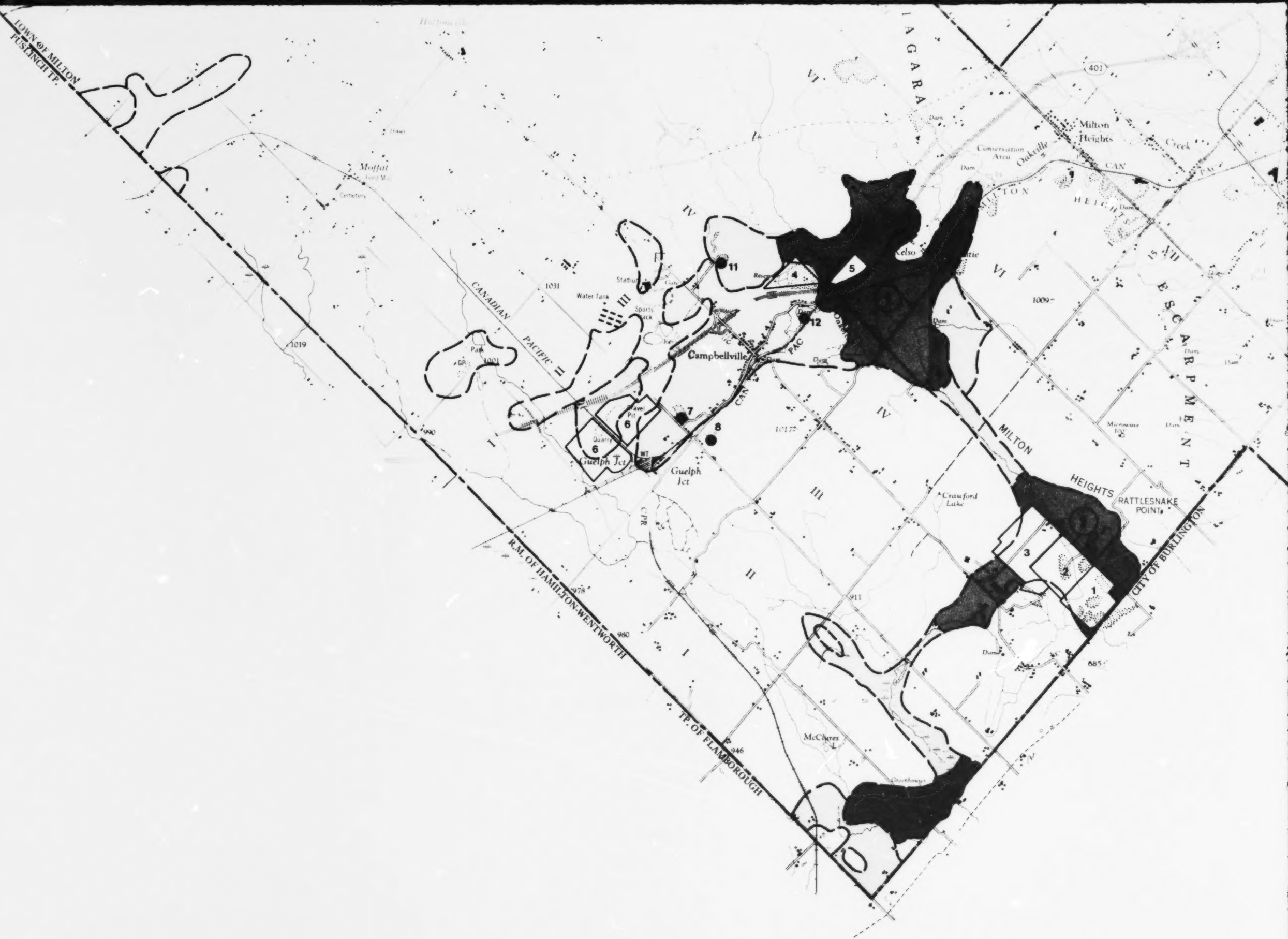


SYMBOLS

(Some symbols may not apply to this map)

- Geological and aggregate thickness boundary.
- Selected sand and gravel resource area; Primary significance; Deposit number: see Table 3.
- Selected sand and gravel resource area; Secondary significance.
- Selected sand and gravel resource area; Tertiary significance.
- Licenced property boundary. Property number: see Table 2.
- Unlicensed sand or gravel pit*; Property number: see Table 2.







MILTON

-  Geological and aggregate thickness boundary.
-  Selected sand and gravel resource area, Primary significance. Deposit number: see Table 3.
-  Selected sand and gravel resource area, Secondary significance.
-  Selected sand and gravel resource area, Tertiary significance.
-  Licenced property boundary. Property number: see Table 2.
-  Unlicenced sand or gravel pit*; Property number: see Table 2.
*Abandoned pit or wayside pit operating on demand under authority of a permit.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Base map by Surveys and Mapping Branch, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.
 Licence data from District and Regional Offices, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.
 Aggregate suitability data from the Engineering Materials Office, Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications.
 Selected drilling data from the Ontario Ministry of the Environment and the Petroleum Resources Section, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.

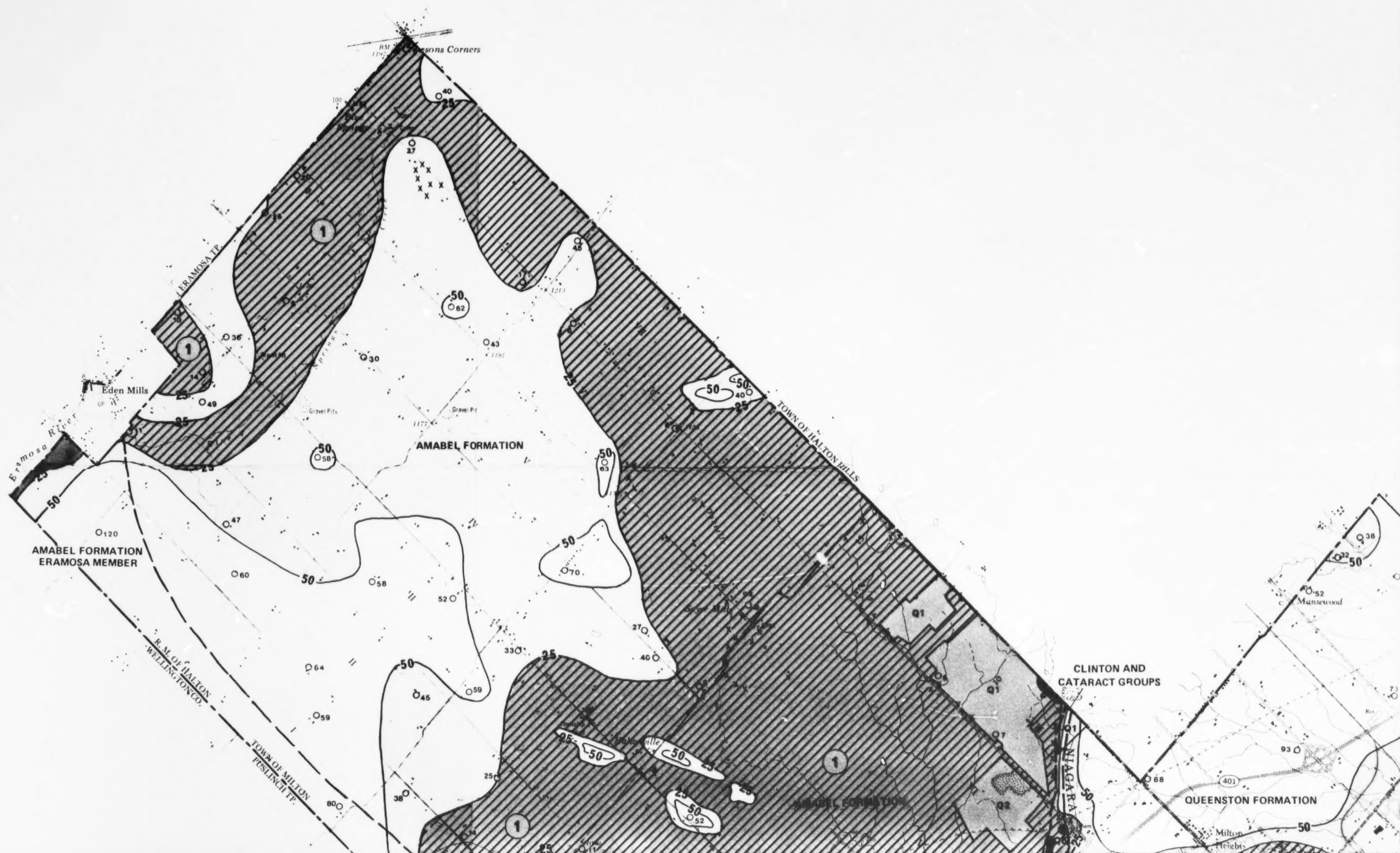
Geology by D.F. Hewitt, 1969
 P.F. Karrow, 1963, 1968, in preparation

Compilation and Drafting by: Staff of the Aggregate Assessment Office.

Issued 1981.

This map is published with the permission of E.G. Pye, Director, Ontario Geological Survey.

This map is to accompany O.G.S. Aggregate Resources Inventory Paper 47.





Ontario

Ministry of
Natural
Resources

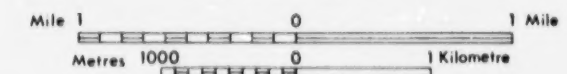
Hon. Alan W. Pope
Minister
W.T. Foster
Deputy Minister

ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
AGGREGATE RESOURCES INVENTORY

THE TOWN OF MILTON
REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON

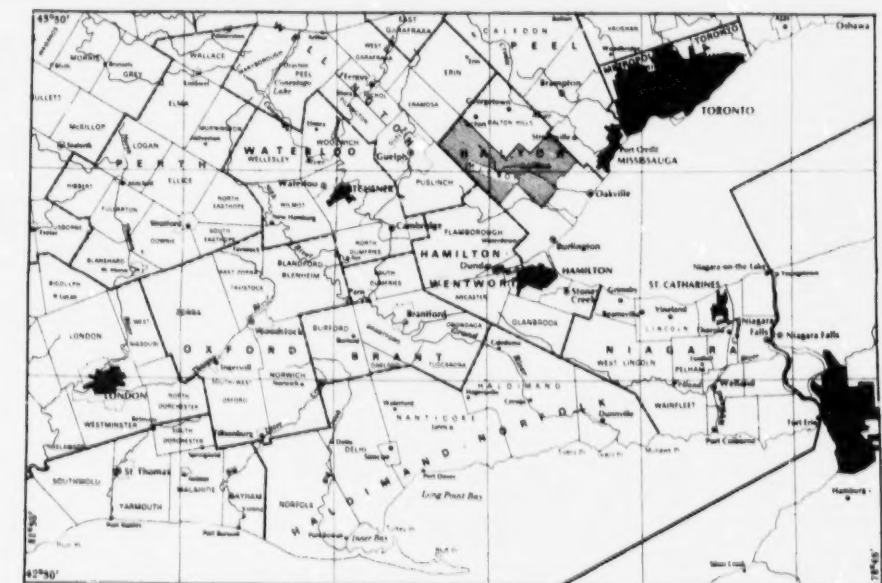
MAP 3
BEDROCK RESOURCES

Scale: 1:50 000



NTS Reference: 30 M/5 40 P/8
30 M/12 40 P/9

© OMNR-OGS 1981



LEGEND

PALEOZOIC
SILURIAN

MIDDLE AND LOWER SILURIAN

AMABEL FORMATION

Dolostone

CLINTON AND CATARACT GROUPS

Sandstone, shale, dolostone

ORDOVICIAN

UPPER ORDOVICIAN

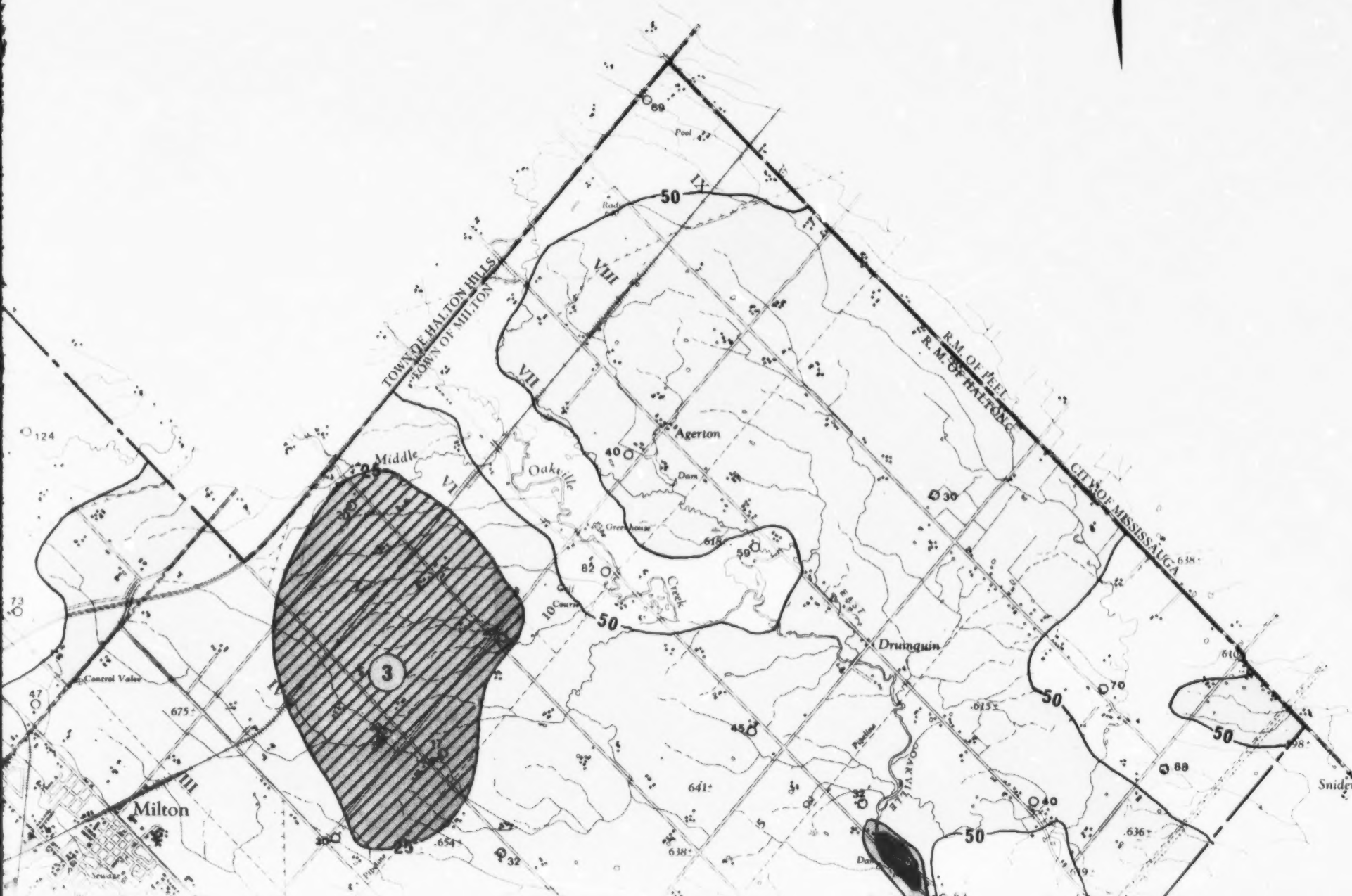
QUEENSTON FORMATION

Red shale

SYMBOLS

(Some symbols may not apply to this map)

Geological boundary.







SILURIAN
MIDDLE AND LOWER SILURIAN
 AMABEL FORMATION
 Dolostone
 CLINTON AND CATARACT GROUPS
 Sandstone, shale, dolostone

ORDOVICIAN
UPPER ORDOVICIAN
 QUEENSTON FORMATION
 Red shale

SYMBOLS

(Some symbols may not apply to this map)

- Geological boundary.
- Formation thickness boundary.
- Drift thickness contour line (25 foot (8 m) interval).
- Isolated bedrock outcrop.
- Bedrock within 3 feet (1 m) of surface: see Table 4.
- Bedrock covered by 3 to 25 feet (1 m to 8 m) of overburden: see Table 4.
- Bedrock covered by 25 to 50 feet (8 m to 15 m) of overburden: see Table 4.
- Selected bedrock resource area, Deposit number: see Table 6.
- Licenced quarry boundary; Property number: see Table 5.
- Unlicenced quarry*, Property number: see Table 5.
 *Abandoned quarry or wayside quarry operating on demand under authority of a permit.
- Selected drilling location indicating reported depth to bedrock (in feet).

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Base map by Surveys and Mapping Branch, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.
 Licence data from District and Regional Offices, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.
 Aggregate suitability data from the Engineering Materials Office, Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications.
 Selected drilling data from the Ontario Ministry of the Environment and the Petroleum Resources Section, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.

Geology by: I.J. Bond, B.A. Liberty and P.G. Telford, 1976
 B.A. Liberty, I.J. Bond and P.G. Telford, 1976
 P.G. Telford, 1976, 1979

Compilation and drafting by: Staff of the Aggregate Assessment Office.

Issued 1981.

This map is published with the permission of E.G. Pye, Director, Ontario Geological Survey.

This map is to accompany O.G.S. Aggregate Resources Inventory Paper 47.